

Calls It a Political Issue

Waldheim Declines to Appeal To Reds on Vietnam Refugees

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, April 3 (NYT)—UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said yesterday that the fate of the South Vietnamese refugees in areas occupied by Communist forces was "a very controversial political problem" from which the United Nations should steer clear.

In an interview here, Mr. Waldheim explained why he had

rejected a U.S. request Tuesday for an appeal by him to the Communist authorities in South Vietnam not to interfere with the evacuation program now under way.

"There is a war going on, and one side has occupied a part of the territory and doesn't want to cooperate and this creates a political problem," the secretary-general observed. "It is not in the interest of the United Nations to get involved in this political aspect."

Mr. Waldheim said he has had continuous contacts with the Viet Cong through its new Hanoi office in Geneva and with North Vietnam through private channels by way of Paris.

No Public Appeal

He made plain his conviction, however, that a public appeal by him to the Communist authorities in South Vietnam to allow refugees to leave areas controlled by them would be "counterproductive."

The secretary-general said he had received assurances from Hanoi and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Viet Cong that they would "do everything" to assist and aid the displaced persons in the areas under their control.

Unicef Makes Urgent Plea For Vietnamese

GENEVA, April 3 (AP)—The United Nations Children's Fund, Unicef, today launched an urgent appeal to all UN governments for funds to help the children of Vietnam.

A Unicef spokesman said that the money was needed for food, medicine, blankets, tents and clothing for stranded and refugee children in South Vietnamese areas controlled by the Viet Cong and by Saigon.

"At present we have virtually no funds available," the spokesman said. He added that once funds are in, relief supplies could be shipped to Saigon within one week and to Viet Cong territory.

U.S. Demand For Orphans

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tion or other war-related afflictions.

Many of the more than 600 orphans cared for by Rose-Mary Taylor, an Australian in Saigon, fall into these categories. Because of the current sense of urgency, some Americans have offered to take in any child. But there are some misgivings about flying to the United States large numbers of orphans for whom no parents have been found, screened and approved—a time-consuming, red-tape-filled process.

Some relief workers fear that prospective parents, especially those who have waited until the last minute to get children, may grow quickly disinterested when the crisis in South Vietnam has passed and they are faced with the lifelong burden of raising a handicapped, retarded or deformed orphan.

"If they just bring plane loads of children over and land them somewhere in the United States without planning, how are they going to take care of them for weeks while homes are being found?" asked Richard Watson, spokesman for World Vision International, a Pasadena, Calif., group that has run child-care programs in South Vietnam for the last 10 years.

Mr. Watson said that his organization had plans to evacuate about 100 abandoned children from Saigon if necessary.

Other orphans, meanwhile, have come into Saigon orphanages daily and desperate mothers have abandoned their children at or near these centers, gambling that they will have a better chance for survival, according to relief officials here who are in contact with their Saigon counterparts.

Australia To Take 500

SYDNEY, April 3 (Reuters)—About 500 South Vietnamese war orphans are expected to be allowed into Australia, a federal government spokesman said.

Several hundred Australian families have announced that they are ready to adopt the children. About 270 families have begun adoption procedures.

In Saigon, an Australian Embassy official said that the embassy was working with voluntary relief organizations to collect more than 100 orphans to send to foster parents in Australia.

British Offers

LONDON, April 3 (AP)—More than 6,000 Britons were reported today to have offered to take in Vietnamese orphans.

The Rev. Gordon Barrett, head of Britain's National Children's Home, took the first step to start a British rescue operation by trying to organize a meeting of all the major children's charities.

But the Save the Children organization said in London that Britain has no plans to get involved in such an operation since "there are so many problems it is simply not viable."

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Japanese Weigh U.S. Commitment

TOKYO, April 3 (NYT)—Senior Japanese officials said today that they were disturbed about the failure of the United States to help South Vietnam and Cambodia in the current Indochina conflict.

They said that Foreign Minister Kiichi Miyasawa would seek a reaffirmation of the U.S. commitment to defend Japan when he meets with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in Washington next Thursday.

Japanese officials have had second thoughts about American credibility as the Indochina crisis has deepened. But last week they expressed confidence that U.S. interests in Japan were so strong that they need not worry about the American commitment on security.

Ford Reassures Allies of U.S., Gives Warning to Adversaries

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stand ready to defend ourselves and support our allies as surely as we always have."

In the speech, Mr. Ford said he would not "engage in recriminations or attempts to assign blame" for the collapse in South Vietnam.

Instead he urged that "we keep our nerve and essential unity as a powerful but peace-loving nation."

Mr. Ford also mentioned the recent setbacks to U.S. policy in the Middle East but he warned that the American people should

McGovern Meets Leaders in Israel

JERUSALEM, April 3 (UPI)—Premier Yitzhak Rabin conferred with Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., today on the situation in the Middle East.

Sen. McGovern, winding up a tour of the region, spoke with Mr. Rabin for 30 minutes.

"It was a very satisfying and useful discussion," Sen. McGovern said following the meeting.

Earlier in the day, the former presidential candidate met Foreign Minister Yigal Allon at his home beside the Sea of Galilee.

Renault Workers End Le Mans Slowdown

PARIS, April 3 (Reuters)—Workers at Renault's Le Mans factory returned to full-time work today after the company's longest industrial dispute. Renault's managing director said.

Pierre Dreyfus announced yesterday that employees of the state-owned car company decided to suspend an eight-week slowdown strike over wage and other claims. He said he will meet union leaders to discuss demands.



POWS—Radiophoto transmitted from Hanoi with caption saying: "Danang after liberation. Captured soldiers of the Thieu army in Danang." No other details were given.

Different Version of Danang's Fall

Peking Daily Says Refugees Coerced

By John Burns

PEKING, April 3.—Thousands of South Vietnamese civilians who fled from Danang last week as Communist troops advanced on the city were Communist sympathizers who were forced to go at gunpoint, the readers of China's People's Daily were told.

There was great contrast between Western and Chinese press reports of the fall of Danang, South Vietnam's second largest city. Most Western accounts told of panic in the city, with civilians trying to get out before the Viet Cong took over. But Chinese accounts described a jubilant populace rising spontaneously to seize control of the city.

Citing a Viet Cong communiqué, the People's Daily recounted how hundreds of thousands of civilians "who had been forced to retreat with the enemy [from Danang] firmly frustrated the Saigon enemy scheme and returned to the city, where they gave the liberation armed forces a rousing welcome."

Another report claimed that persons who had not been able to break free had been herded into "concentration camps" in areas under Saigon's control.

A similar line was taken by the paper in its report on the Viet Cong capture of the old imperial city of Hue, which fell to the Communists before Danang. The Hanoi news agency described how "group after group of people whom the enemy had forced to evacuate returned with jubilation to their homes by boat along the beautiful Perfume River."

The use of U.S. and British ships in the evacuation of Danang was presented in a similar light. The paper reported mocked the claims of Washington and London that the exercise was humanitarian and supported Hanoi's charge that it was part of the forced evacuation plan.

The representation of the South Vietnamese populace as supporting the Viet Cong is essential to a Chinese contention—in accordance with a stance taken by Hanoi—that it is the Saigon government that has been violating the Paris peace agreement, not the Communists.

On Monday, the day after Danang fell, the People's Daily set forth the Chinese line under a

front-page headline that read: "Punish the Nguyen Van Thieu clique severely for its crime of sabotaging the Paris agreement."

The article contended that the Saigon regime had violated the cease-fire hundreds of thousands of times with its "nibbling attacks" on Communist-held areas.

It said, "The valiant counter-attack against invading Saigon puppets, troops carried out by the South Vietnamese people and their armed forces [the Viet Cong] to safeguard the Paris agreement is both justified and completely proper. The Nguyen Van Thieu clique made false countercharges and blatantly vil-

ified the counterattack against it by the South Vietnamese people and their armed forces as so-called tramping on the Paris agreement. This is the trick of the thief crying, stop thief."

By contrast, the paper said, "Everyone knows that since the signing of the [Paris] agreement, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam [Hanoi] and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam [Viet Cong] have consistently made unifying efforts for the strict implementation of the agreement and provisions of all protocols."

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Communist Forces Massing About 50 Miles From Saigon

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is not going to listen to reason any longer," Father Thien said after the rally, in reference to appeals from the South Vietnamese Senate and Archbishop Blin that Mr. Thieu resign. "We are now going to push for his ouster in a military coup."

Failure of Brakes Is Suspected in French Bus Crash

VIZILLE, France, April 3 (UPI)—A preliminary investigation has found indications that brake failure caused a bus crash here yesterday in which 43 elderly persons were killed or seriously injured while returning from a religious pilgrimage.

The death toll rose today to 28 when two of the injured died in a hospital during the night. Fourteen persons were still in serious condition.

Police today jailed the owner of the bus, Gerard Simon of Sully-sur-Loire, after discovering that he had moved a mandatory automatic braking device for repair.

The accident occurred on a curve in a road near here, southeast of Grenoble. There have been 127 crash fatalities on the curve in the last 30 years, officials said.

Yesterday's victims, all elderly persons, were returning from a pilgrimage to a Roman Catholic shrine in the French Alps, Notre Dame de la Salette, when their bus missed a sharp right-hand turn at the bottom of a long, steep decline and smashed through a stone wall at the entrance to a bridge. The bus plunged 28 meters to the rocky bank of the Romanche River.

Michel Jannin, prefect of the Isere department, said investigators' first conclusions were that the brakes of the bus had failed.

He urged that Congress resist the temptation to drastically cut the defense budget, warning that "at a time like this nothing could be more shortsighted or devastating to our safety."

Rockefeller Softens Words

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—Vice-President Rockefeller has sought to soften remarks he made yesterday that "it is really too late to do anything" to stop the Communist offensive in South Vietnam or to aid Vietnamese refugees.

Several hours after he made the remark, he told newsmen that it was not too late for the South Vietnamese to salvage their situation "if they regroup and hold the line."

Mr. Rockefeller was asked whether there is anything the United States can do to help and he replied:

"Well, hopefully the Southeast Asians or the Vietnamese will regroup and hold and when the Congress comes back hopefully they would appropriate the amount of money that was authorized that has not been appropriated."

Sydney-Belgrade Run

BELGRADE, April 4 (UPI)—Australia and Yugoslavia today signed an agreement on regular commercial flights between Sydney and Belgrade starting Tuesday. The Yugoslav airline JAT will make two flights a week and Qantas, the Australian line, will make one.

LONDON, April 3 (AP)—West European governments are maintaining almost total silence over the military collapse of President Nguyen Van Thieu's regime in South Vietnam.

With officials sidestepping questions and in the absence of ministerial statements, the impression given is that events in Indochina are of little concern to European policy-makers, aside from the gesture of giving aid to refugees.

Sweden and Denmark, which were the fiercest opponents of the U.S. military involvement in South Vietnam, are also stepping up their aid to North Vietnam.

Britain and West Germany, which were most closely allied to U.S. policy, although never wholehearted in their support, still are discreetly trying to avoid offending the United States.

West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said on radio last week that Washington was "heavily criticized in most parts of the world" when its forces were in Indochina.

Extremely Reserved

"Now, people are beginning to criticize the United States because it has withdrawn militarily from Southeast Asia. In both cases, I am extremely reserved

with criticism of the United States," he said.

Neither British Prime Minister Harold Wilson nor Foreign Secretary James Callaghan is on record with a statement about Vietnam in the last month. The subject was hardly mentioned in a major foreign affairs debate in Parliament last week.

Mr. Wilson was asked about Vietnam in a television interview when he visited Washington in January. "I don't think this is a matter on which Britain has anything to contribute," he said.

Asked if Britain might lose faith in the U.S. alliance as a result of the U.S. pullout he said: "I never feel it will help if I express a view on these things."

The British position officially is that it supports the Paris peace agreements on Vietnam and deplores any violation of them. But the government has not apportioned blame for current events in any way.

This also is the position of the Italian and Dutch governments.

"It is important that these agreements provide for the formation of a new government including representatives of the Provisional Revolutionary Government

Stragglers Come Ashore Near Saigon

Exhausted Remnants Of Six Divisions

By Fox Butterfield

VUNG TAU, South Vietnam, April 3 (NYT)—The shattered, leaderless remnants of six South Vietnamese divisions, all that remains of Saigon's military forces from the northern two-thirds of the country, straggled ashore today at this small port.

There were not many of them and only a few had their rifles. Most did not even have their complete uniforms—only a helmet or fatigue jacket.

But they brought the virus of panic, disorder and demoralization close to Saigon, 37 miles away. It has been this panic, rather than Communist attacks, that has led to the collapse of government positions along the entire coastline and in the Central Highlands.

The arrival here during the last few days of these soldiers is also serious because Vung Tau lies at the mouth of the Saigon River. If the port were seized by the Communists, it would seal the river and make withdrawal from the capital difficult or impossible.

Molten Armada

Thousands of civilian refugees have also been put ashore at this once tranquil resort town in the last few days from a motley of fishing boats, rusting tramp steamers and Vietnamese Navy craft.

There has been no major disorder here yet, but there is no real order, either. Sporadic rifle fire can be heard in Vung Tau's streets and last night the government announced it had arrested a dozen men dressed as South Vietnamese marines whom the authorities claimed were Communist saboteurs.

The government appeared to be doing little to regroup the renegade soldiers or feed and house the refugees.

There were no officials at the crowded port to direct arrivals. Many of them exhausted from days without food or water and exposure in small, open boats, simply lay sprawled on the dock, too tired to move.

The government has tried to keep the stragglers and refugees out of Saigon to prevent them from spreading disorder there.

This afternoon, the military governor of the Saigon-Gia Dinh district prohibited anyone from staying in Saigon unless he is officially resident there.

U.S. Blocks Visit By Israeli Aide Seeking Arms

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—The Ford administration has canceled a visit here by Israeli Defense Minister Shimon Peres while the United States reassesses its Middle East policy, State Department officials said yesterday.

Mr. Peres had tried to arrange a meeting with U.S. leaders to discuss new arms aid for his government but was told last week not to come.

Meanwhile, other administration sources acknowledged that negotiations have been suspended with Israel on providing the Jewish state with a sophisticated missile system and F-15 jet fighters.

These talks also were called off because of the administration's Middle East policy shift, the officials said. That reassessment is now expected to end next Thursday.

Bonn Aids Saigon Victims

BONN, April 3 (UPI)—West Germany will supply 10 million deutsche marks (\$4.3 million) in food, medicines and other emergency supplies to war victims in South Vietnam.

Governments Appear Little Concerned Europe Officially Silent on Saigon's Troubles

with criticism of the United States," he said.

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This also is the position of the Italian and Dutch governments.

"It is important that these agreements provide for the formation of a new government including representatives of the Provisional Revolutionary Government

of South Vietnam and the so-called neutralist groupings," a Dutch government statement said.

French policy on Vietnam was always hostile to U.S. involvement and has not deviated from a 1966 policy statement in which then President Charles de Gaulle said:

"In spite of the differences which have divided and still divide the Vietnamese, it is essentially the foreign intervention, in transforming a civil war into an international conflict, that has given the hostilities their present dimension."

Maurice Couve de Murville, foreign minister for most of De Gaulle's 1958-69 presidency, said today: "Making war was not the way to keep Southeast Asia for the West."

Mr. Couve de Murville said that France had always told the United States "that force was not the way to settle the problems and that there was only one way to get out—the political method."

The Swedish government of Premier Olof Palme, which was most intransigent in its demands for a U.S. withdrawal from Southeast Asia, announced last month that it is boosting its aid



Vietnamese, by the thousands, are withdrawing from Saigon's banks as the piaster rate moves up by hour. Yesterday, the rate was 700 piasters for a U.S. dollar.

Bewildered, Panicky Saigon Is Nearing 'End of the Line'

(Continued from Page 1)

coastal port) and try to get onto any boat that's leaving. They're that desperate. And the government has made no initiative to calm the people. The Communists are stepping right into the vacuum."

At Givral's, a coffee shop hangout for journalists, minor officials and soldiers and their girlfriends, a veteran Vietnamese reporter said: "How could it happen so quickly? Hue, Danang, Nha Trang. Sometimes I think that when the Communists take over Saigon I'll go to the Saigon River and drown myself. We don't like the Communists, you know. But sometimes I think I'm too old to care. It's all gone."

Soldiers without limbs, and some in apparent shock, now beg defiantly in the center of Saigon and explode in Vietnamese curses when foreigners brush past. A U.S. official getting a haircut the other day was the object of an angry verbal attack by several Vietnamese youths who spoke of U.S. "betrayal." Foreigners, walking outdoors after the 10 p.m. curfew, have been roughed up by the police and the army.

Meanwhile, the price of rice, spices and vegetables has risen by 20 to 50 per cent in the last few weeks. Rumors of six, perhaps even eight, North Vietnamese divisions in the Saigon area have fueled the sense of alarm.

There are rumors of coup plots against Mr. Thieu and Vietnamese politicians and journalists angrily claim that the President remains in power largely because of U.S. support.

There are rumors of deals between Mr. Thieu and the Communists, rumors that are vehemently denied by government officials.

In the last few years, U.S. officials in Saigon have been forced to remain remote from the foreign press and publicly maintain a staunch pro-Thieu position, under Ambassador Graham Martin.

But as the situation here has rapidly deteriorated, middle-level U.S. officials have become more and more outspoken about Mr. Martin and, perhaps more crucial, the lack of any preparation or even alarm about the nation's virtual collapse until recent days.

"Of course, we're hostages to the situation," an official said. "If we panic and leave all at once, then the Vietnamese will

panic too. But it's inconceivable that this embassy has done little about evacuation of dependents. There are still children here, can you imagine? And only because no one wants to panic the Vietnamese government and people."

"Damn it, it's the end of the line and the embassy is playing hide-and-seek."

Another official said he "sneaked" by a recent newspaper photograph of Mr. Thieu, jostling a laugh with Mr. Mo and Gen. Frederick Weyand, U.S. Army Chief of Staff.

"This country is going to the drain faster than anyone believes. Thieu has done nothing to calm the people, his people have a disaster—the historical parallel, I guess, is D. Kerouac—and here is this photograph. What's going on?"

Egypt Invite 4 Nations to Geneva Talk

CAIRO, April 3 (UPI)—President Anwar Sadat sent mess today to the leaders of Britain, Yugoslavia and India which Egypt said it wanted to participate in a new of the Arab-Israeli peace conference at Geneva, government sources said.

The messages were addressed to British Prime Minister Harold Wilson, French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, Yugoslav President Tito and Indian Premier Indira Gandhi, the sources said.

Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy delivered the messages to ambassadors of the four countries this morning, the sources said.

Egypt has formally requested the United States and the Soviet Union as co-chairmen of Geneva Conference, to reconvene the peace negotiations following the collapse on March 22 of a meeting of State Secretary Henry Kissinger's step-by-step approach.

In announcing the request Tuesday night, Mr. Fahmy said Egypt wanted the inclusion of powers such as Britain, France as well as at least, nonaligned countries.

The sources said Mr. Sadat was anxious to avoid a post superpower polarization at Geneva conference.

PLO Sets Conditions

BEIRUT, April 3 (AP)—Chief political officer of the Palestine Liberation Organization said today that Palestinians would participate in a new Geneva peace conference only as independent delegations.

Palestinian representation in the talks is a major stumbling block. Israel and the United States refuse to negotiate with the PLO.

Faruq Kaddoumy, the head of the PLO's political bureau, in the statement in an interview with the Beirut newspaper, Nahar.

Russell Visits Assad

DAMASCUS, April 3 (UPI)—King Hussein of Jordan returned home today after a seven-day surprise visit to Damascus. It included a two-hour closed meeting with President Hafez al-Assad, government sources said.

A government statement said the leaders "made a general view of the Arab situation, bilateral relations." Sources said the talks covered the collapse of Mr. Kissinger's peace efforts, Egypt's demand for reconvening of the Geneva talks.

JAL Strike Continues

TOKYO, April 3 (UPI)—Air Lines flight crews continue a strike for the second day today, forcing the cancellation of domestic and international flights, the company said.

U.S. Objectors Take on Government by Refusing to Pay for War Costs

By Mike Duffy

NEW YORK, April 3 (AP)—I have any fear at all in my mind, it's knowing exactly my conscience is going to me.

Francis Costello's conscience has him hesitating with the government. At 33, Mr. Costello, a married high school teacher, faces the loss of part of his salary and possible imprisonment.

One of the thousands of "conscientious objectors" who refuse to pay part or all of their taxes because of their opposition to Mr. Costello sees himself as going to maintain his personal integrity against the Internal Revenue Service, the FBI, Department of Justice and, ultimately, the government.

President and Congress continue to debate over whether to provide further military aid to China, whether to fund new space systems or to spend next year to maintain the size of the United States as

the world's leading military power. Mr. Costello and other individuals like him simply refuse to pay.

On March 12, a federal judge handed down a decision against him in a civil action brought by the IRS for nonpayment of \$659 in taxes for 1971.

No Basis for Relief

"Neither the First Amendment nor the other legal principles relied upon by the petitioner nor the evident sincerity of his beliefs furnishes any basis for granting him relief from his obligation to comply with the income tax law," the judge wrote.

Conscience or not, Mr. Costello must pay the taxes and the IRS will have the right to confiscate his wages to get the money, the court held. Mr. Costello said he would appeal.

Now the government is considering whether to file criminal charges against him for his tax returns of 1972-74. Mr. Costello claimed as many as 10 exemptions so that less money would be withheld from his paycheck

for taxes in proportion to the share of the Defense Department in the federal budget.

Mr. Costello said he took the extra money and put it into community projects. But the law says falsely inflating exemptions is fraud and he could wind up in prison.

There are others like Mr. Costello. A 64-year-old woman, Martha Tranquilli, was released from a federal prison in California March 3 after serving 1 1/2 months for tax fraud for claiming anti-war organizations as dependents.

Ernest Bromley, 63, has been withholding taxes since the 1940s because of his pacifist views. His two-acre farm in Butler County, Ohio, was confiscated last month.

Protest Returns Drop

An IRS spokesman said that for the year 1971, during U.S. military involvement in the Vietnam war, there were 1,740 "protest returns" for war resistance or other reasons; for fiscal 1974, the number dropped to 687, although he said many such returns could go undetected.

The full scope of the protest might be more accurately reflected in the number of persons withholding payment of the federal excise tax on their telephone bills, a tax imposed specifically to pay for war costs. There were 56,445 instances in 1971 compared with 50,371 in fiscal 1974, the IRS spokesman said.

"Normally we take collection action," he said. "A lot of them make the token protest but then they get the notice and pay it."

If they don't pay the IRS can use such devices as levies on wages and "every once in a while some of them become criminal cases."

Mr. Costello said he is afraid that his case will reach the stage of criminal prosecution. But as long as money is being poured into military expenditures, he said, he feels obliged by conscience to resist.

"When I started this, the war was going on and we were a direct part of it. The only difference today is that our participation in it is not as evident," he said.

Even if all wars were to cease, Mr. Costello said, he would feel obliged to resist contributing to defense costs because, "under the posture of nonviolence, there is really no such thing as self-defense when it involves the taking of another life."

Studied for Priesthood

Mr. Costello said he first developed pacifist convictions while studying for the Roman Catholic priesthood in Brooklyn in the early 1960s. He left the seminary one year before he was ordained and immediately applied for and won conscientious-objector status with the draft board.

He earned a master's degree in social work and was a community organizer for Catholic charities in Brooklyn. He said that, when he began his tax resistance in late 1971, he became uncomfortable for him at the Catholic agency, which depends heavily on government funding.

Mr. Costello also said he was having difficulties with the agency's tactics, so he quit rather than force them to fire him.

By this time, he had gotten married and turned to teaching. Now he is going to nursing school three nights a week to broaden his options of serving the community.

If he persists in his tax resistance, he could lose his salary of \$8,400 a year and he could wind up in prison before he completes nursing school. His first child is due in a month.

"I worry about the future. Will I be able to support my wife and family? Will I be separated from them?"

Mr. Costello said he has rejected political activism because "the ultimate question is whether you believe that an amendment would be successful to you; in other words, if you would be a complete person in doing it."

"And if you can say yes to that, then it doesn't matter what happens on the outside. If something good happens from it on the outside, then that's external, secondary success."

Peace Tax Fund

A secondary success Mr. Costello would like to see as a result of his own actions and others like him is enough public interest to pass a bill sponsored by Rep. Ronald Dellums, D-Calif., to create a world peace tax fund.

The bill, introduced without success twice before and currently tied up in committee, would allow those who were given conscientious-objector status in the draft to funnel their tax money into a special fund exempt from military use and dedicated entirely to humanitarian purposes.

Meanwhile, Mr. Costello is just one more individual at odds with his government.

In the legal brief he filed for his tax case—he acts as his own lawyer—he cited arguments based on the First Amendment, guarantees of religious freedom, and the Nuremberg principles establishing the duty of an individual to order his acts by higher laws than national policy and the United Nations' Universal Declaration of Human Rights in its recognition of conscience.

Ultimately, all his arguments come down to this: He says he is following an authority higher than the man-made law he is accused of breaking.

Such a position invites battle with the powers of government and history has shown that those who rebel must be willing to suffer for their beliefs.

Couple's House Auctioned to Pay Taxes Withheld in War Protest

FREMONT, Mich., April 3 (AP)—Paul Snyder and his wife, Edie, saw their home sold yesterday for taxes they refused to pay to support wars they opposed.

But the property, sold at auction by the Internal Revenue Service, went to a friend and the Snyders said they would try to buy it back.

The winning bid was \$8,450. However, the IRS said the Snyders actually owe only \$4,023 for taxes they withheld from 1971 through 1973.

The Snyders, surrounded by about 100 supporters and newsmen, said afterward that they believe their protest was worthwhile.

"We have not given up. They had to extract it from us," Edie Snyder, 42, a veterinarian, said.

The Snyders withheld the portion of their taxes they believed went to the Defense Department based upon that agency's share of the national budget. Mr. Snyder said the total amounted to about 45 percent of their taxes.

And he said they will continue their protest and refuse to pay taxes they believe are used for wars. In fact, they are not paid that portion of their 1974 taxes.

Mrs. Snyder said the 1971 Cambodian invasion was responsible for turning a "pair of hard-working Republicans" into war protesters and tax evaders. "We had tried to ignore the war to that time," she said.

Democratic Group Urges U.S. to Strengthen Its Defenses

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—A coalition of Democrats, led by a former under secretary of state, recommended today that the U.S. defense policy be strengthened to counter "regular increases in military programs."

The group called for a tighter relationship with Western Europe and a renewed commitment to deter Soviet advances in the East.

Unless we set a new and visible course, the next two years may see the military shift decisively toward Soviet Union and its allies, reversible deterioration of alliance network and the loss of destruction of many nations whose defense and others have guaranteed the embattled of Israel," the group said.

The report was issued as part of a series of attempts at influencing administration thinking on foreign policy and the Democratic party's platform on foreign policy.

James Easton, under secretary under the late President Lyndon Johnson, said at a conference at which the report was released that recent "in the Middle East and China" "underline that it is for a sharp change."

A diplomatic signal we give at this time would sharpen increases in defense programs, in defense expenditures, in defense capabilities," said Mr. Easton, who is professor at the Yale University Law School.

He said that an additional \$10 billion should be spent on defense. The Pentagon has said it would spend \$104.7 billion for the year starting July 1.

A report was written by a policy committee for the Democratic Majority, founded by supporters of the 1972 presidential nomination campaign of Hubert Humphrey and Jerry Jackson.

Heir report, the task force called on President to free himself from a policy established by President Richard Nixon said that public opinion play a greater role in the nation's relations with other countries.

He also said that the Soviet Union, unless checked, would outflank NATO defenses, threatening Europe.

"By playing on the Arab-Israeli conflict and other issues, the Soviets have made considerable progress in the Middle East, from Iran to Aden to Algeria," the report said.

"It has been painfully obvious since October, 1973, that hegemonic control of the oil, the space and the mass of the region by the Soviet Union would carry with it dominion over Western Europe as well," the report said. "NATO would be dismantled. The United States would have to leave Europe and the Mediterranean."

3 Arrested in N.Y. With 400 Stolen Airline Tickets

NEW YORK, April 3 (UPI)—Stolen airline tickets worth as much as \$1 million were seized yesterday with the arrest of three men who were carrying them along a street in paper and canvas bags, the police said.

They said the men were illegal aliens and members of the "Hispanic arm" of a billion-dollar international racket specializing in the theft, validation and sale of blank airline tickets.

One of the men had a loaded automatic pistol. They were arrested after a scuffle, police said.

A detective said the suspects were carrying about 400 tickets, which could be validated for as much as \$1 million in fares.

According to the detective, the three had been under surveillance for some time as part of an investigation into the racket.

Judge Says TWA Liable in Athens Terrorist Attack

NEW YORK, April 3 (UPI)—A federal court judge ruled yesterday that Trans World Airlines was legally liable for the death of a passenger and the wounding of nine others in an attack in August, 1973, by Arab guerrillas at the Athens airport.

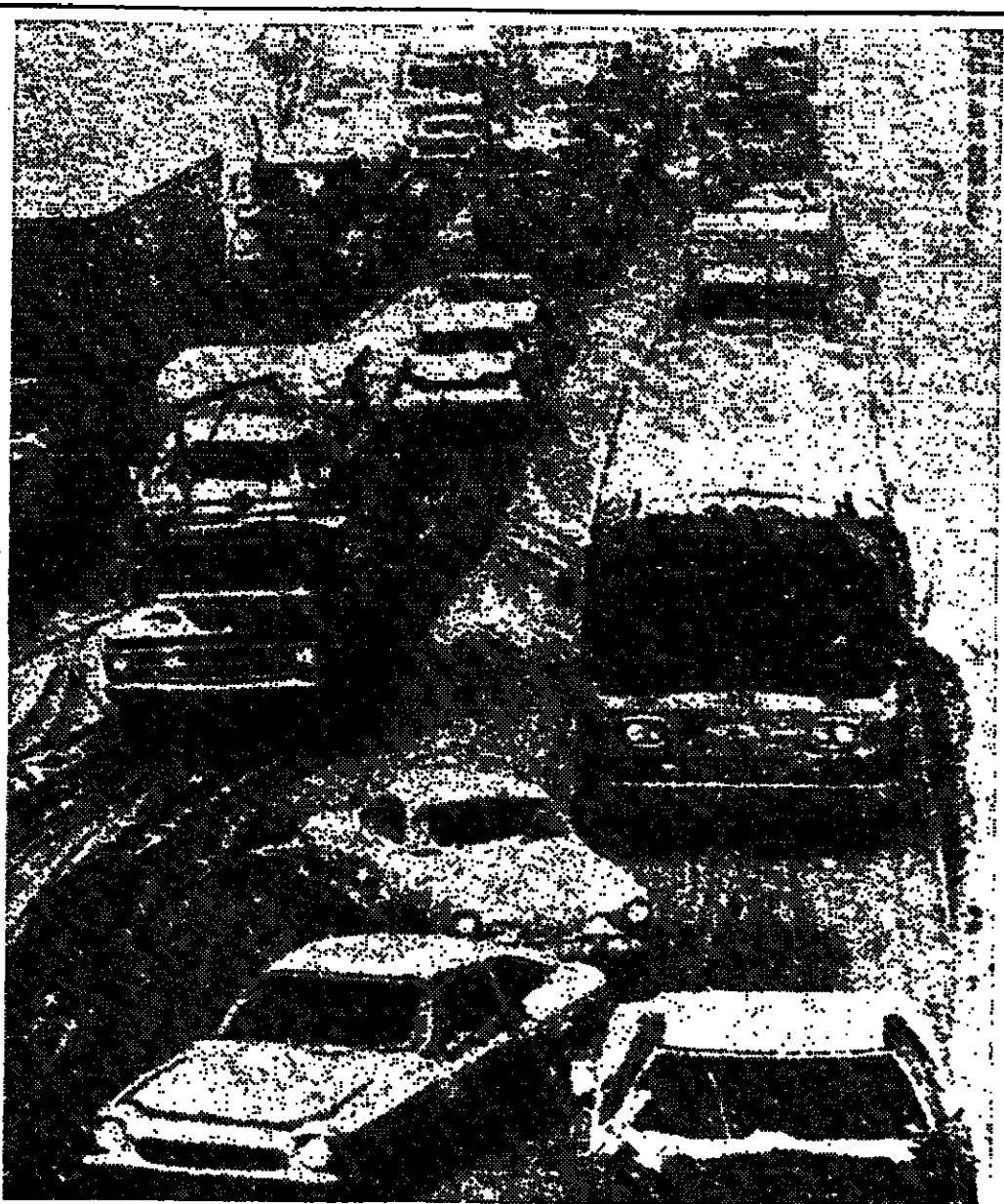
Under an international agreement signed in 1968, TWA would have to pay up to a total of \$100,000 in damages to the next-of-kin of the 10 passengers who filed suit against the airline.

Judge Charles Briceant ruled the airline was responsible for the safety of its passengers if they were in the process of boarding the aircraft although not yet aboard.

Judge Briceant, noting his ruling resulted from a "first-impression" examination of the suit, told TWA lawyers he would give them time to appeal his decision. No date for a hearing was set.

Stork Census in Greece

ATHENS, April 3 (UPI)—Storks, a protected species in parts of Europe, hatched more than 3,000 fledglings in Greece during 1974, the Greek Association for Environmental Protection said.



Chicago traffic paralyzed at height of evening rush hour during heavy snowstorm.

Foot of Snow Falls in Upper Midwest

CHICAGO, April 3 (AP)—A spring storm dumped more than a foot of snow on parts of the upper Midwest today, closing schools and businesses and stranding thousands of travelers.

Authorities said they counted 19 storm-related deaths in the Chicago area, mostly from heart attacks. A 3-year-old boy died from exposure after wandering from his home.

O'Hare International Airport

remained shut this morning. It was the third time in its history that it has been closed. Many persons caught at the airport were forced to sleep on benches and floors. Hotels and motels in the area were jammed.

Some airlines left passengers stranded overnight and served meals on the planes. The snow measured 10 inches in Chicago before the storm stopped early today.

National guardsmen were summoned in Michigan to aid stranded motorists in the Flint area, where 17 inches of snow has fallen in the last two days.

Roads and airports were closed throughout northern Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan.

Wind gusts of nearly 60 miles an hour snapped tree limbs and power lines in western Pennsylvania, and rain, freezing rain and snow lashed New York State.

Tape Shows Connally Pushed Nixon to Raise Milk Support

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—Prosecutors in the John Connally bribery trial played a White House tape today showing that the former Treasury secretary pushed hard to get President Richard Nixon to raise milk price supports in 1971.

Mr. Connally is accused of taking two gifts of \$5,000 each from a big dairy cooperative, Associated Milk Producers, Inc., in return for his help in getting milk prices increased.

Mr. Connally's lawyer, Edward Williams, told the jury yesterday that the government's star witness, Jake Jacobson, is a liar and a thief who actually embezzled the \$10,000 for himself and then falsely accused Mr. Connally of taking it.

The tape played by the prosecution today was released in transcript by the House Judiciary Committee last year during its impeachment inquiry. It records the voices of Mr. Nixon, Mr. Connally and six other presidential advisers at an Oval Office meeting on the afternoon of March 23, 1971, when Mr. Nixon decided to raise price supports for the coming year.

Political Concern

Mr. Connally dominated the early part of the meeting, telling Mr. Nixon he should overrule the Agriculture Department, which had announced that milk prices would be frozen. Mr. Connally said politics and pressure by Congress dictated a price hike.

"I'm not trying to talk about it or discuss it any great length the economics of it, but as far as politics is concerned, looking to 1972, it appears very clear to me that you're going to have to move strong in the Midwest," he told the president.

"These dairymen are organized. They're adamant; they're militant," Mr. Connally said. "And they're amassing an enormous amount of money that they're going to put into political activities very frankly."

He urged Mr. Nixon to raise milk prices for 1971 and to get the dairymen not to press for any new increase in 1972. He said that the Democratic friends in Congress were about to pass a law that would raise milk prices anyway and that the president could not risk vetoing it for fear of losing farm votes.

Assistant Special Prosecutor Jon Soble said he would show the jury bank records, hotel receipts, the log of a chartered plane and official appointment calendars that would prove Mr. Jacobson is now telling the truth and that he was lying when he swore repeatedly in 1973 and 1974 that Mr. Connally took no money.

Mr. Jacobson represented Associated Milk Producers, the nation's largest dairy co-op.

"If you do something for them this year, they think you've done it because they've got a good case and because you're their friend," Mr. Connally said on the tape.

"If you wait till next year, I don't care what you do for them, you get no credit for it."

The tape shows that Mr. Nixon accepted Mr. Connally's judgment that Congress would pass a bill to increase prices. "My political judgment is that Congress is going to pass it," the president said. "I could not veto it... not because they're milk producers, but because they're farmers. I think the best thing to do is to just relax and enjoy it."

He then ordered prices increased by 37 cents per hundred pounds, giving dairy farmers up to an estimated \$300 million in extra income the next year.

Seoul Students Battle Police at Two Campuses

SEOUL, April 3 (AP)—About 8,000 students battled riot police today at two major universities here in anti-government demonstrations.

The police used tear gas to end the clashes at National University and at Yonsei University after five hours. At least 127 students were taken into custody and a dozen policemen and students were injured.

About 2,000 National University students shouted "Park regime out" and threw stones at 500 policemen who stopped them from marching down a street.

The students demanded that the government of President Chung Hee Park allow 150 recently released political prisoners, most of them students, to return to school. All had been charged in an alleged plot to overthrow the government.

At Yonsei University, a private Christian school, 6,000 students used stones and fire hoses to battle 500 policemen.

Costs Topple Magazine on Inflation

LONDON, April 3 (UPI)—Value Today, a magazine designed to help consumers beat inflation, is folding after only six issues, a spokesman said today.

"Costs have gone up so much we were losing on every issue," David Miller, a magazine official, said.

4 Blasts Claimed By Puerto Rican Terrorists in N.Y.

NEW YORK, April 3 (AP)—Four bombs exploded in mid-Manhattan late last night and early today, the police reported.

Two of them occurred at insurance company buildings, a third at a bank and the fourth at a Japanese restaurant.

A man was cut by flying glass and four firemen were injured while knocking remnants from broken windows.

A man claiming to represent a Puerto Rican nationalist organization calling itself the PALN (Armed Forces of National Liberation), called the Associated Press and said:

"This is the PALN. We just threw bombs. You will find a communication in a telephone booth at 88th Street and Lexington Avenue." The caller then hung up.

The communiqué said: "The PALN takes responsibility for the bombing of Yanki [sic] corporations in New York on April 2, 1975. These corporations are at the heart of Yanki imperialism."

The PALN is the group that claimed responsibility for an explosion in the Wall Street district Jan. 24 which killed four persons and wounded dozens.

Australia Continues Stonehouse Case

MELBOURNE, April 3 (UPI)—A magistrate today continued until May 5 the case of British member of Parliament John Stonehouse and his secretary, Mrs. Sheila Buckley, involving several counts of forgery and theft in England.

The magistrate continued bail for Mr. Stonehouse at \$25,000 (\$2,000) and for Mrs. Buckley at \$10,000 (\$1,300). Both are required to report daily to the police.

Cosmos-723 Launched

MOSCOW, April 3 (Reuters)—The Soviet Union yesterday launched Cosmos-723 into a low earth orbit, Tass reported.

Germ Once Thought Harmless Now Linked to Food Poisoning

By Lawrence K. Altman

NEW YORK, April 3 (NYT)—Federal medical specialists have traced large outbreaks of diarrhea among passengers aboard two cruise ships to a bacterium that just two decades ago doctors did not know was harmful to man.

The bacterium, a close relative of the organism that causes cholera, flourishes in seawater. In recent years, doctors around the world have linked the bacterium to a growing number of cases of food poisoning in countries where seafoods are regularly eaten.

Outbreaks have been traced to contaminated foods served both in the home and commercially. Public Health Service epidemiologists from the Center for Disease Control recently reported the first such outbreaks aboard cruise ships sailing from U.S. ports. They involved the Frederico and the Leonardo da Vinci.

Lapse of Standard

Both outbreaks were linked to consumption of seafood that the epidemiologists believe was contaminated by seawater aboard the ship and that was held at room temperature in a lapse of standard food handling measures.

More than 700 passengers and crew members experienced the rapid onset of diarrhea on cruises during the first two months of this year, the epidemiologists said in the current issue of a report the center publishes weekly in Atlanta.

The doctors said that many passengers also experienced symptoms of abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, headache, and chills and fever as a result of eating shrimp, lobster or seafood cocktails that had been contaminated.

The strain of bacteria is called vibrio parahaemolyticus. The vibrio genus comprises a vast subcontinent of the microbial world, a region that doctors recognize has been only superficially explored. Other members of the vibrio genus have been isolated

from serious infections in mammals, birds, fish, reptiles, amphibians and insects.

Ubiquitous in Sea

Vibrio parahaemolyticus is ubiquitous in seawater and has been detected in salt springs 30 miles from the sea. Apparently vibrio parahaemolyticus rarely causes disease among crabs, shrimp and other seafood, presumably because it lives harmoniously with marine life.

Shortly after Japanese doctors in 1961 discovered its disease-causing potential, the bacterium was found to be the most common cause of food poisoning in Japan. At first, most public health workers elsewhere considered the problem limited to Japan, where people had a predilection for eating raw fish.

But about a decade later, its public health significance began to be appreciated. Microbiologists, using new methods to grow the organism in the laboratory, linked it to food poisoning outbreaks throughout the world.

Siege Ended By Fishermen At U.K. Ports

LONDON, April 3 (Reuters)—British fishermen protesting fish imports called off their blockade of ports today, saying that they were satisfied with assurances given them by government officials.

The three-day-old blockade of about 50 ports throughout the British Isles ended after the threat of legal action forced fishermen to withdraw at several points.

Hugh Brown, junior minister for Scotland, who conferred with fishermen in Aberdeen last night, said that he had promised to review the import of inexpensive foreign fish and the general economic state of the industry.

The fishermen say that they are being ruined by imports of frozen fish from non-Common Market countries, mainly Iceland, Norway and Poland.

Fisheries Policy

Mr. Brown said that he had promised that the government would seek changes in the European Economic Community's common fisheries policy at a meeting of its agriculture ministers later this month.

He said the question of fish imports from non-EEC countries was being studied by the EEC and that progress was expected soon.

The fishermen demand a ban on frozen fish imports from non-Common Market countries, an extension from 12 to 50 miles of Britain's fishing limit and other protective measures.

The British government has told the fishermen that Norway, a main source of frozen imported fish, was planning to set minimum prices on its fish exports.

Deputy Foreign Minister David Ennals has ruled out unilateral British action over fishing limits but said that an agreement on a 200-mile economic zone was one of the Labor government's chief aims at the current Geneva Law of the Sea Conference.

LaRue, First to Admit Cover-Up, Enters Jail

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 3 (AP)—Frederick LaRue, the first to plead guilty in the Watergate cover-up, has begun serving a six-month term at the minimum-security federal prison at Maxwell Air Force Base.

LaRue, a former Nixon re-election campaign aide, entered the prison Tuesday. He pleaded guilty nearly two years ago to a charge of conspiring to obstruct justice and was sentenced by U.S. District Judge John Siragusa to one to three years in prison, with all but six months of the term suspended.

Swiss Cable Car Falls

SAAS-FEE, Switzerland, April 3 (Reuters)—A giant cable car carrying about 100 skiers crashed to the ground as it started up a slope here today and first reports said several persons were hurt.

The police said the car fell only a few yards. The accident is being investigated.

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Traditional SCOTCH with age appeal

HOUSE OF LORDS

8 years old

SCOTCH WHISKY

HOUSE OF LORDS

And, After the Collapse

President Thieu's armies in the field have largely collapsed. In calling for new leadership, unanimously, his once-dilettante Senate indicates that the government has also collapsed. Neither of these portents may be absolutely definitive—armies sometimes do rally and authoritarian governments can survive backed by force. Moreover, the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese have moved so swiftly, and covered so much territory that they must be collecting problems of logistics, order of battle and population supply and control.

Thus it is just possible that there may be a last-ditch defense of Saigon and the lands to the south, or even a respite for Communist reorganization. But the collapse of South Vietnam has been on a scale that already raises many specters, and will raise more. The most urgent is that of the refugees. Where they are to flee to, and how, who is to feed, clothe and house them, are questions that have been rapidly overtaken by military events in most areas; many practical issues remain, however. Secretary-General Waldheim has said the United Nations cannot intervene at this time. He is right—it is one of the ironies of the world organization that North Vietnam has consistently rejected it, although a majority in that body probably favors Hanoi. At any rate, Mr. Waldheim cannot, and the UN probably would not, interfere with the tragic rush of South Vietnamese away from the battle areas. And what the United States can do now is severely limited by the fighting and by the swift-shrinking area remaining in Saigon's faltering hands.

Meanwhile, there are the victors. The Viet Cong in Paris holds out rewards for defectors,

"humane treatment" for prisoners of war and clemency to those who have committed anti-revolutionary crimes but have "really repented." How this policy is working in the occupied areas is far from clear—as in all of this long war, very little is known about what the men from the North and their allies actually do.

The Viet Cong say that representatives of the "third force," non-Communist but anti-Thieu, are assisting in administering the captured territories. This is quite possible—the Communists must find it very difficult, of all their discipline and planning, to cope with the sudden and extreme confusion of all services left in the wake of the retreating South Vietnamese. There are already clear indications of food shortages, whether in stocks or in distribution, in the Central Highlands, and this will be compounded if the issue is wholly and finally decided by force.

The most humane and practicable method of winding up the war would be by some formal act, transferring, or providing instruments whereby such transfer might be made, power to the victors. Whether this would be acceptable to President Thieu, or to his foes, is far from clear. But too many non-combatants are suffering and dying vainly to make any other course remotely respectable. There will have, in any case, to be a massive effort to bring relief to a war-torn economy and some order to a bewildered and frightened population. Anything but formal surrender, a Hanoi-Saigon agreement, that would hasten this process would weigh far more heavily in the scales of elemental humanity than whatever arguments of pride, self-interest, fear or revenge that might be advanced against it.

Emphatic White Paper

Britain's Labor government—or at least the majority bloc of 16 "Europeans" in Prime Minister Wilson's divided Cabinet—has at last come down emphatically on the side of remaining in the Common Market. The government's white paper puts the positive case for British membership far more convincingly than Mr. Wilson did in his lackluster report to Parliament after the successful community summit meeting in Dublin last month.

The document does more than that. It meets head-on the arguments, long advanced against community membership, predicting loss of sovereignty, higher food prices, restrictions on economic development and a flood of immigrant workers from the Continent.

For the first time, the government clearly presents the bleak alternatives to Common Market membership for Britain. It warns that a British vote for withdrawal in the June referendum could bring a loss of confidence, a falloff in investment, additional strains on the balance of payments, serious risk of a rise in both unemployment and inflation. Such an action, it says, would "threaten the political stability of Western Europe."

Mr. Wilson personally presented the white paper to Parliament; but his manner of

doing so reinforced the impression that he intends to remain as aloof from the referendum battle as possible—no doubt in the hope that this behavior will make reconciliation easier with his seven rebellious Cabinet ministers and the formidable left wing of the Labor party. The document was timed for publication on the day Parliament rose for the Easter recess; so no immediate Commons debate was possible.

Mr. Wilson's evident unwillingness to provide strong leadership has only helped to land him and his country in their present predicament. The discarding of the principle of collective government responsibility means that nearly a third of the Cabinet will be stumping the country against the policy of the government—for a referendum that cannot legally bind the Parliament but that could wreck the European Economic Community.

With the Conservative and Liberal party leadership lined up alongside the Cabinet majority in strong support of continued British membership, the odds are still heavily against a vote for withdrawal from the community. Meanwhile, the Labor party will have severely weakened itself by exposing and emphasizing irreconcilable differences for all to see.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Imperfect Amnesty

To describe the outcome of President Ford's amnesty for draft evaders and deserters merely as disappointing would ignore the program's intrinsic flaws, which made it virtually certain from the first that only a fraction of those eligible would avail themselves of the offer. Even under its inadequate provisions, the plan might well have attracted more than the final total of 22,500 of an estimated 126,000 eligibles had Mr. Ford agreed to another extension of the deadline, as recommended by Charles Goodell, chairman of the Presidential Clemency Board.

From the outset, the program was confusing and ambiguous. Authority to administer it was divided, making determinations in each case uncertain. Continuation of vindictive "clemency discharges," the re-

quirement of a pledge "hereafter [to] bear true faith and allegiance" to the United States in military cases and inadequate protection against self-incrimination all remained features of a program highly offensive to those who never considered their refusal to serve in the Vietnam war as an act of disloyalty. Economic realities posed unexpected hurdles to many who had agreed to alternate service.

Scarcity of jobs led to an indefinite postponement of even that option.

The unsatisfactory outcome of the President's effort to heal the scars of divisiveness ought not to close this unhappy chapter of the nation's history. A search for more effective ways to bring back those who remain outside the fold is still in order.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

From the Tagus to the Seine

People who for decades have not said a word or written a line against the policy of ignorance, underdevelopment and suppression of the former Portuguese regime, get excited, grow impatient and get uneasy because of the uncertainties, errors and dilatoriness of the new regime. Those who did not raise their voice or write anything when leftist movements were twice dissolved

in France take alarm when the same thing happens in Portugal.

And if the measure is no less unjustly extended to a self-styled Christian Democratic party, they shout dictatorship of the proletariat. As a matter of fact, all and sundry think less of Portugal than of France. The failure of the left on the banks of the Tagus, which they eagerly hope for, would convince them that a success of the left is forever impossible on the banks of the Seine....

From Le Monde (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

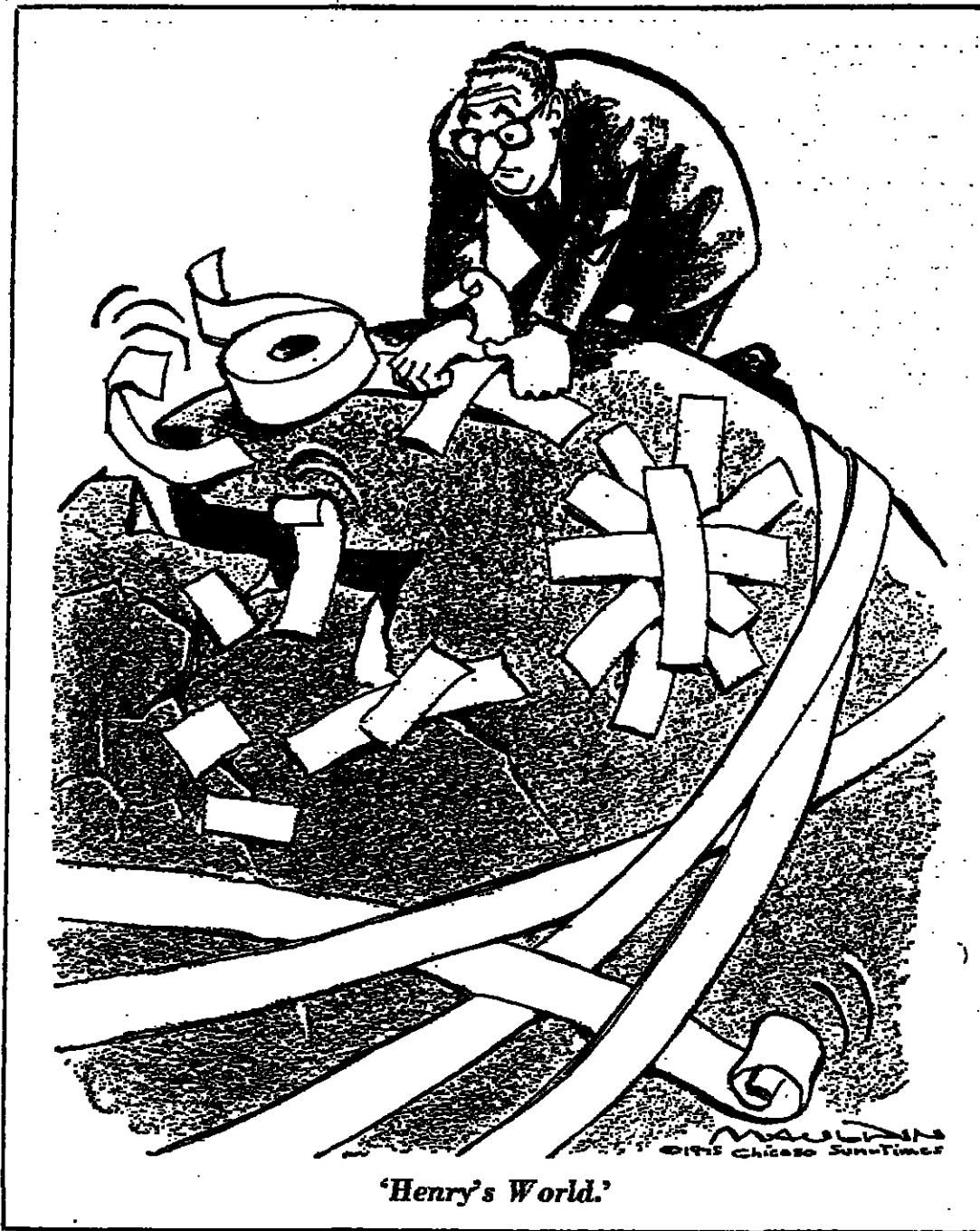
April 4, 1900

ROME—There may be some question as to whether Italy is on the brink of revolution or civil war, but there certainly can be none about the mess in which the Parliament at present finds itself. The constitutional deadlock is a serious one. If the government does not dissolve the Chamber the transaction of public business will become impossible, and if it does, the Socialists might double their numbers in new elections.

Fifty Years Ago

April 4, 1925

NEW YORK—The Collegiate Football Rules Committee has enacted three drastic changes, which will go into effect when the season opens this autumn. 1—The kickoff will now be made from the 40-yard line instead of at midfield. 2—When a defensive team is offside, it will now be penalized five yards, no first down will be granted; 3—if a kick is blocked behind the line of scrimmage, the ball goes to the side that recovers the ball.



Cambodia at the Finish

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON.—The images from Indochina assault us with their misery and horror. The ones from Phnom Penh are in a way the hardest to bear: Those children are starving because of an American blunder—recent, utterly avoidable and prolonged in the teeth of reason.

The American intervention in Vietnam may be explained in terms of the assumption of another era. For Cambodia there is no excuse. It was wanton cruelty, reckless and useless.

Unlike Vietnam, it is relatively easy to trace the American involvement in Cambodia. The crucial decisions were made in 1970 by Richard Nixon, with the advice and support of Henry Kissinger. They led inexorably, predictably to tragedy—death and destruction for Cambodia, moral and political disaster for the United States.

Intricate Game

Until 1970, Prince Sihanouk had kept Cambodia relatively peaceful by an intricate neutralist game. He turned a blind eye to Vietnamese Communist use of his eastern provinces, then to American bombing of those areas. His policy was unidirectional, but it worked.

The idea of invading Cambodia had occasionally come up in the Pentagon, but it was never taken seriously. At one meeting in the 1960s the chairman of the joint chiefs, Gen. Earle Wheeler, said: "Why the hell does West [Gen. William Westmoreland, U.S. commander in Vietnam] need more battlefields to fight on?"

Then, in March, 1970, Lon Nol took over in a coup. He abandoned neutralism, announcing that he would attack the Vietnamese Communist forces, and there was a slaughter of Vietnamese civilian residents around Phnom Penh. Not surprisingly, the North Vietnamese began moving on Lon Nol's weak army.

In this situation Nixon and Kissinger revived the old idea of an American invasion. They overrode doubts within the administration, from among others, Secretary of Defense Laird and Secretary of State Rogers. Kissinger accused one doubter of showing "the cowardice of the Eastern Establishment."

Five members of Kissinger's own staff warned that a Cambodian operation would enlarge the war without benefit to the United States. Three resigned—Anthony Lake, Roger Morris and William Watts. They went quietly because, as Lake explained recently, "We were very concerned about damaging Kissinger. Then they put a tap on my telephone, which shows how much they were impressed by our scruples."

Nixon told the world it would be only a brief and limited "incursion," to clean out the Communist areas. Kissinger said the same thing to the White House staff. William Safire's book, "Before the Fall," describes a meeting at which the staff was given a National Security Council paper saying, "This is not a long-term 'quicksand' operation that would lead to a new Vietnam situation in Cambodia."

But it did. Nixon and Kissinger, having said they would not intervene on Lon Nol's behalf in the Cambodian dispute, soon did just that. Before long, B-52s were bombing all of Cambodia. In five years, the United States sent \$2 billion in aid to Lon Nol.

Bankruptcy

The results were exactly as the dissenters on the Kissinger staff had predicted: a wider war, increasing Cambodian opposition to

"I can only tell you my emotional reaction, getting into that country. If I could have found the military or State Department leader who has been the architect of this policy, my instinct would be to string him up... What they have done to the country is greater evil than we have done to any country in the world."

—Rep. Paul McCloskey, R-Calif., testifying after his recent visit to Cambodia.

Lon Nol, destruction of the countryside, finally a Communist instead of a neutralist Cambodia.

The end has been inevitable for a long time, but the administration preferred to have the Cambodians go on starving and dying rather than admit the bankruptcy of its policy. It kept the war going with the tattered argument that more military aid would somehow lead to peace.

Now that Lon Nol has left, the United States could still help to ward a humane transition. Most important, we should offer to continue our flights of food and medicine, whoever rules in Phnom Penh, and ask Prince Sihanouk's

cooperation. We should do that for our sake as well as the desperate Cambodians. But there can be no easy explanation for one of the most terrible episodes in the history of American foreign policy.

What Richard Nixon and Henry Kissinger did cannot be undone or forgotten. All we can do is try to make certain that American leaders are never again able to make such decisions on their own, in secret, against advice—and then persist for years in a futile and destructive policy.

Letters

Aid to Indochina

There is an influential and highly local segment of the American intellectual establishment which has consistently advocated the end to all American support for the regimes of South Vietnam and Cambodia.

Anthony Lewis, for example, writes two articles a week passionately supporting an immediate end to all American military aid to these regimes "for humanitarian reasons." How can it be "humanitarian" to abandon an ally in the moment of greatest need to the mercies of an implacable enemy?

We are told that South Vietnam and Cambodia are militarily weak and will inevitably fall before the Communist onslaught. To aid these regimes will only "prolong the suffering." Those Americans who argue that these regimes would be strong enough to defend themselves if they were assured of the same unconditional moral and material support from Washington that their enemies receive from Moscow and Peking are accused of being "obsessed" with Vietnam, of "seeing light at the end of the tunnel" and of promulgating the "domino theory."

In this context I quote from an article which appeared in the March 30 edition of the Geneva newspaper La Suisse. In a commentary entitled "Despair in Indochina," the article says, "What is surprising in the rout of the South Vietnamese Army is their retreat practically without combat... The same army which vigorously resisted the previous attacks of the same adversary, today gives the impression of collapsing more through discouragement than through military inferiority... It is not in Vietnam where one must look for the cause of this discouragement, but in Washington. How can one expect an army, already in difficulty to fight and make enormous sacrifices, if at the same time it sees itself abandoned, little by little, but it would seem, inexorably, by its principal ally, while its adversaries, on the contrary,

can count on massive and constant support?"

KENT GORDIS, Geneva.

Egyptian View

Any rational assessment of West European positions on the Middle East (ET, March 17) cannot disregard the fact that these positions are the outcome of a number of political realities. These realities include:

• That Israel has been sitting on its hands during the will of the international community and the principles of international law and morality continuing its almost eight-year occupation of Arab lands, thus disguising territorial ambitions as a quest for security.

• That "the plight of the Palestinian refugees" is in fact the struggle of the Palestinian people for national independence. This is something the Israelis should understand and, indeed, help rather than obstruct.

• That the issue is not "the dissolution of the Jewish state," but rather to ensure that the existence of this state should not infringe on the basic rights and interests of the other states and peoples in the area, should not keep the area in a constant state of turmoil, and should not be a perpetual menace to world peace.

Groping in the dark for ghosts of the past like "the memory of the mass murder of European Jewry" and threats that Israel is endangered by "dissolution" has become an outdated theme of Zionist propaganda. I am sure I am sharing the hope of many others that Israeli "assessment" efforts should be directed nearer at home investigating the outcome of many years of disregard of the above-mentioned realities. Maybe then we will be able to move a step nearer coping with the Middle East problem. The important thing is that this step will be in the right direction.

M. ANIS, Embassy of the Arab Republic of Egypt, London.

U.S. and Soviet Union Détente in Vietnam?

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON—Leonid Brezhnev, the flush of health again on his cheeks, recently visited Budapest, scene of Khrushchev's 1956 anticipation of the Brezhnev Doctrine.

Brezhnev gave a warm endorsement to Janos Kadar, leader of the Hungarian Communist party, the vanguard of the Hungarian proletariat. Kadar is the proponent who benefited most from the democratic centralism inflicted by Soviet tanks on the "counter-revolutionary elements" in Budapest in October, 1956.

Standing near where the counter-revolutionaries attacked Soviet tanks with cobblestones, Brezhnev noted, more in sorrow than in anger, that détente has critics:

"These forces hostile to the interests of the people have by no means laid down their arms. Stubbornly they try to turn back the course of international progress."

Other Tanks

Having reaffirmed his commitment to "the constant broadening of the horizons of the policy of peace," Brezhnev returned to Moscow to check on the international progress of the Soviet tanks swimming through South Vietnam.

A few days later the voice of the West was heard from the U.S. State Department. There Secretary Kissinger, architect and theoretician of détente, was catching the press corps on a complicated subject—the U.S. moral obligation to supply South Vietnam with the military means of resisting the tanks and other Soviet contributions to North Vietnam's invading army.

"For 15 years," Kissinger noted, "we have been involved in encouraging the people of Vietnam to defend themselves against what we conceive as external dangers." The phrase "external dangers" is détenteese for an invading army that receives its sophisticated weapons from our Soviet détente partner.

"There are some problems in the world," Kissinger lectured, "that simply have no terminal date. In Indochina, as long as the North Vietnamese are determined to attack, it is not responsible to say that there is an absolute date at which an end can be achieved."

Congress knows that the quickest way to end the war is to make sure our side loses. But if détente were worth the many pieces of paper it is written on, Brezhnev would not be under-

writing North Vietnam's aggressive determination.

Kissinger says, correctly, a cutoff of U.S. aid to South Vietnam would constitute a grave destruction of an ally. He cannot muster a peep of protest against the Moscow pact that makes substantial U.S. aid to South Vietnam necessary.

Evidently Kissinger thinks a peep would put at risk fruits of détente.

Backward reels the mind June 25, 1973, at San Clemente, Calif., where Brezhnev and President Nixon sniffed roses played fast-draw with movie boys to show that détente was of substance. They are a consummation.

"The two sides expressed a deep satisfaction at the conclusion of the Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Vietnam.... The two sides are convinced that the conclusion of the agreements began Vietnam and Laos) meet fundamental interests and aspirations of the peoples of Vietnam and Laos and open up a possibility for establishing a lasting peace in Indochina, based on respect for the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the countries of the area." Etc.

You remember the drift of the document, and so does Kissinger. If he won't denounce Brezhnev's aggression, he can't expect American people to finance assistance to that aggression.

If Kissinger can favorably compare the world today with world in, say, 1955, during cold war, he should do so. He will have to shout to himself, heard over the war that is one of the bleakest on this generation of peace.

Kissinger has said: "The problem we face in Indochina is elementary question of what is of people we are." True, well put.

Resolute

Kissinger wants Americans be a resolute people in resists Communist aggression. He wants Americans to believe in détente, that he cannot let it alone, that while Brezhnev funds the destruction of our

Kissinger wants two incompatible things, and he won't either as long as he seeks simultaneously.

He asks, what kind of people are we? The answer is: We are confused, and our will is paralyzed by an incoherence in his pol-

The Fear, the Numbing Fear

By Edward B. Furey

BRIGHTWATERS, N.Y.—Let me tell you what it's like for one guy to be 52 years old and jobless in America in 1975.

As a recently fired middle-management executive of a division of one of America's top 500 companies, I have sent out over 150 résumés. Less than 10 per cent have drawn a response of any kind. Five per cent drew requests for additional information, while less than 4 per cent resulted in a personal interview. None resulted in a job.

As an infantry veteran of World War II in the South Pacific, I've had some experience with fear, and how men deal with it. I like to feel that I never gave any easier than the next guy out to be 52 years old and jobless to be frightened.

—frightened to the marrow of your bones. Your days start with it, and end with it. It's all-pervasive. It's numbing. It's mind-boggling.

Fall Apart

Things you've always taken for granted fall apart. You can no longer maintain your hospitalization insurance, and for the first time in 28 years you and your family are unprotected against a medical emergency. You are unable to meet the payments on your life insurance. The bank holding your mortgage warns that foreclosure is being considered. Bills to the utilities are overdue and you're keeping vital services only through prepayment, aware of the fact that time is running out.

It's to tell a fine 14-year-old son that you haven't got the five bucks you owe him for the great report card he brought home.

It's to pass local merchants on the street and feel embarrassment, wondering when you'll be able to pay them what you owe them.

It's to feel the disintegration of your confidence as a man, and your ability to protect your family from economic disaster.

It's to envy just about everybody who has a job, any job.

It's to see the doubt on the faces of your children about what's going on in their house, when so many of their friends are unaffected.

It's to add a crushing dimension to the natural self-doubts that are part of the process of growing older.

It's to stand silently on unemployment lines with other surplus members of America's

work force, waiting to sign your unemployment check.

It's to see what the night hood looks like at 10:30 or Tuesday morning.

It's to feel embarrassed answer the ring of the telephone at the same hour.

It's to watch assorted politicians in dialogues with fast-television interviewers in a room that replays with same derisive, purporting to discuss America's problems, where right questions are not asked and the unchallenged responses consist mostly of noncommittal and vacuous banalities.

It's to realize the simple stinging fact that you are with meaningful representation in society.

And in the late evening when your household is quiet and a switch off the bedroom light is to be alone, alone like you never been before. To be the looking at the darkness at wonder if you're going to be the home that you've worked your life for, the home that rears the only equity you have been able to accumulate in years of working and raising family.

Way of Life

It's to realize that for many Americans the problem you are facing for the first time has become a way of life.

The carnage is strewn all over America for anyone with eyes to see. In our mental hospitals, in our drug-abuse centers, in our alcoholic wards of our hospitals, in our juvenile shelters, in our cities.

And finally, it's to lie asleep in bed waiting for the dawn a new day and realize that something is terribly wrong in America.

Edward B. Furey is the father of nine, four of whom are at home. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

Tackling a World Problem

Oil Consumers, Producers
to Meet in Paris Next Week

By James Goldborough

PARIS, April 3 (UPI)—Fifteen months after the Middle East oil embargo speeded the world into its present economic recession, oil producers and consumers are about to sit down together for the first time to discuss their problems.

The French are billing next week's preliminary energy conference here as the first time since the 1945 United Nations Conference that a select group of participants has met to discuss world problems. Ten representatives will be deciding on the agenda and the terms of the world problems. Ten representatives will be deciding on the agenda and the terms of the world problems.

Sharp Differences
There are sharp differences on both subjects, and, if next week's talks are not to fail and if the cancellation of the full conference, some quick compromise will need to be found.

The United States will press to get the agenda to the essential elements of oil producers and consumers, namely, fixing oil prices, regulating supply and demand and disposing of petroleum. The vast sums now accumulating to the producers, shattering the support of the members of the OPEC, which, however, have only one voice at the meeting.

Russians Protest
'Desecration' of
Marker in China

MOSCOW, April 3 (AP)—The Soviet Union has protested to the Chinese government over alleged desecration of a monument to Soviet service in the Manchurian city of Ichoulin, Tass reported today.

The Soviet Foreign Ministry issued a note given to the Chinese Embassy here that desecration "by Maoist ruffians" had occurred several times, once in 1964, and that Soviet representatives were laying a wreath on the monument on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Red Army and Navy Day, Feb. 23.

Fishing for Herring
Banned for Danes

COPENHAGEN, April 3 (Reuters)—Denmark has banned Danish commercial fishing for herring in the North Sea and the Skagerrak until the end of June, the Fisheries Ministry official said today.

The ban is for the Northeast Atlantic Fisheries Commission, which reported that herring stocks were seriously threatened and that an immediate catch reduction was needed.

Nephew of Franco Assails
the Lack of Freedom in Spain

MADRID, April 3 (UPI)—A nephew of Generalissimo Francisco Franco's family today joined nationwide protests over the lack of political freedom in Spain.

Colonel Franco, a nephew of the chief of state and an elected member of the National Council (Cortes), said that he was not a fascist and in favor of peaceful coexistence with all nations without privileges for any class.

Controversy Expected
They were likely to create controversy in Spain. Never before has a member of the family of the 82-year-old chief of state been so clearly against his own regime.

talks in Moscow, Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin joked that the Soviet Union, as a large oil producer, should be included with the OPEC countries. But the Russians sought no invitation.

Western officials say that the Soviet Union still is too marginal to be involved in world commerce to be interested in this kind of trade conference and that it has never liked multilateral trade, aid or price agreements—even in the UN. The Russians, however, are quick to take advantage of favorable price trends in the market economies, as they showed in January when they raised the price of Soviet oil sold to the socialist countries from \$3 to \$6.80 a barrel.

From the consumers' point of view, these talks are being held at a propitious time. Members of the International Energy Agency have put together a program of financial support and energy conservation and development that gives them a far stronger hand than they held at the Washington energy conference a year ago.

The OPEC countries also have favored their joint meetings, particularly since recent studies have shown that long-term price stability is at least as much in their favor as in that of the consumers. With most OPEC oil reserves expected to run out at the end of the century (Saudi Arabia is the exception), the producers need growth agreements with the consumers. Their oil bubble is not to have burst within the span of a generation.

Their need is as political as it is economic. Price volatility in underdeveloped countries can quickly lead to political instability. The most frequently suggested plan to meet a rapid fall in price would have the stronger producing states, such as Algeria and Iran, pressuring the weaker, such as the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia, to cut production to boost prices. OPEC and Arab solidarity, such as it is, would be hurt.

The sort of compromise that will be sought to satisfy both sides is the following: The producers will be asked to renounce their present practice of springing new price increases, embargoes, production cuts and monetary shifts on a hasty industrial world. In turn the consumers would guarantee fixed price and demand over a given period. Stability and growth for all would be the aim.

Immediate Goals
But that kind of compromise lies further away. The goals of next week's preliminary meeting are more immediate:

- Participation. The 10 representatives will be choosing up teams for the full conference. The French, who as hosts have been sounding out all the participants, believe that a quota system might be used, with each of the three camps, producers, consumers and developing nations left to fill their quotas with whatever countries they want to include.
- The goal is to limit participation. Says an official: "We already agreed that the UN was not the best forum for this meeting because there would be too many voices." The French want to limit voices at the full conference to between 12 and 24.
- Agenda. The problems of agenda are immense and a solution next week depends on whether producers and consumers can find a formula that satisfies the developing nations, bent on turning the meeting into a discussion of what they call the "new world economic order."

In this area, too, compromises have begun to be sketched, particularly a formula for setting out long-term oil agreements without necessarily fixing similar agreements for all raw materials.

The French, who have a lot riding on the success of this meeting, estimate its chances of success at better than 50 per cent, although they are not saying how much better. As for the full conference, its chances, the officials say, are now not much better than even.

Tomorrow: The complications.



PORTUGUESE ELECTIONS—Communist party poster on Lisbon street reads: "Give more force to freedom, vote on democracy, on the way to socialism." Campaign opened Wednesday. Elections for a constitutional assembly were postponed from April 12 to 25.

To Political Parties for Reaction

Lisbon Junta Submits Draft Constitution

LISBON, April 3 (UPI)—Portugal's military rulers have submitted to political parties a draft for a new constitution and given them 48 hours to formulate their reactions. Information Minister Jorge Correia Jesuino said today.

The constitution will be formally written by a constituent assembly which Portuguese voters will elect April 25, the first anniversary of the coup which put the Armed Forces Movement in power.

But in what looked like a move to dictate key points of the constitution before the assembly is even elected, the Armed Forces Movement's policy-setting Revolutionary Council has told the political parties what sort of constitution it wants and that it will not agree to substantial changes in its draft.

Dialogue, Alterations
A spokesman for the Armed Forces Movement, Capt. Vasco Lourenco, said that the draft would be the object of "a dialogue [with the political parties] and even small alterations."

But he added that "we are not going to give in on essential points. One of them is the institutionalization of the Armed Forces Movement," which has already claimed broad legislative and executive powers.

Comdr. Correia Jesuino said that the institutionalization of the movement will be limited to five years—the first time that the military has said how long it plans to wield power. The information minister did not disclose other details of the draft.

The information minister said the draft—called Platform of Agreement—was handed yesterday to all political parties running in the elections.

Leftist Is Elected
Mayor of Genoa:
First in 24 Years

GENOA, April 3 (UPI)—Communists and Socialists joined forces in a City Council vote last night to give Italy's main port city its first leftist mayor in 24 years.

The vote added Genoa to the "red belt" of communities run by Communists and Socialists in parts of northern and central Italy. It added strength to Communist demands for a say in the running of the central government after a quarter-century in the opposition.

The City Council elected Socialist Fulvio Cerofolini, 46, a former streetcar driver, as mayor of this city of 216,000 inhabitants, succeeding Christian Democrat Giancarlo Piontino, who resigned 26 days ago when the Socialists withdrew their support of him.

Mr. Cerofolini won 40 votes, those of the 30 Communists and 10 Socialists among the 78 councilmen present. A Christian Democrat got 27 votes and the rest was scattered among two other candidates.

Nine Communists and five Socialists were elected as aldermen.

18 Moscow Jews
Stage Protest

MOSCOW, April 3 (UPI)—Eighteen Soviet Jews staged a 15-minute silent demonstration in Moscow today to protest sentences of five years' exile imposed on two other Jews this week.

Police watched the demonstration but did not interfere.

In a statement handed to foreign newsmen, the Jews said that they were demonstrating on behalf of Mark Nushpitz, 27, a dentist, and Boris Tsilyonok, 31, a plumber, who received internal exile sentences for their part in a public protest Feb. 24.

Editor's Home Bombed

ROME, April 3 (Reuters)—A bomb wrecked the suburban home of Gaetano Arfe, editor of the Italian Socialist party daily, Avanti!, on Tuesday night, police said. Mr. Arfe was away at the time.

ning in the elections. They have been given a 5 p.m. deadline tomorrow to submit reactions.

No Military Links
DAR ES SALAAM, April 3 (Reuters)—Mozambique will have no military ties with Portugal when it becomes independent June 25, Freilimo president Sa-

mora Machel said today in a report published by the government-owned newspaper, the Daily News.

The Daily News report was published to clarify what it described as local and some foreign news stories that military cooperation after independence had been discussed.

Obituaries

Tung Pi-Wu, 90, a Founder
Of China's Communist Party

PEKING, April 3 (Reuters)—Tung Pi-wu, 90, a founder of the Chinese Communist party and one of the country's most venerated leaders, has died here.

The Chinese news agency said tonight that Mr. Tung, a close associate of Chairman Mao Tse-tung and a member of the Politburo, died yesterday.

Mr. Tung had a revolutionary record stretching back to the 1911 revolt which overthrew the last of China's imperial dynasties.

He saw at first hand all the events in the history of the Chinese Communist party. He attended the party's first congress in 1921, took part in the Long March in 1934-35 and was present when the People's Republic of China was proclaimed in 1949.

"The whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country should learn from comrade Tung Pi-wu his revolutionary spirit and noble qualities," the agency said.

Mr. Tung, who was acting head of state for a period following the disgrace of former President Liu Shao-chi, held a series of posts.

He was one of the few members of the Politburo to survive the upheavals of the 1960s Cultural Revolution more or less unscathed.

In his final years, he was generally seen as an elder statesman and did not play an active role in Chinese politics.

But he still held a number of senior positions. At his death he was a vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Partly educated in Japan and the Soviet Union, Mr. Tung also

held a degree in the classics and was one of the better traveled of present Chinese leaders.

He was a member of the Chinese delegation attending the UN inaugural conference at San Francisco in 1945.

The agency announcement did not say when he would be buried but said the committee organizing his funeral would be headed by Mr. Mao and Premier Chou En-lai. Mr. Tung's comrades for more than 40 years.

Mary Ure

LONDON, April 3 (AP)—Mary Ure, 42-year-old actress and star of many London plays, died today less than 24 hours after opening in a new play called "The Exorcism."

Miss Ure was the wife of actor and playwright Robert Shaw.

She was formerly married to John Osborne, and first won critical acclaim as Alison Porter in his play "Look Back in Anger." She repeated the role in New York in 1957 before joining the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre Company at Stratford-upon-Avon.

The police said they found Miss Ure's body in an apartment which she and her husband rented in London's Mayfair district. There were no suspicious circumstances, they said.

Her fellow players in "The Exorcism" said she had been ill during rehearsals and had first-night nerves.

An initial examination of the body indicated that Miss Ure died from some kind of overdose or inhalation of vomit. A detailed examination was scheduled tomorrow.

A spokesman at St. George's Hospital said Miss Ure was dead



Mary Ure

when brought there about noon and the cause of death was undetermined.

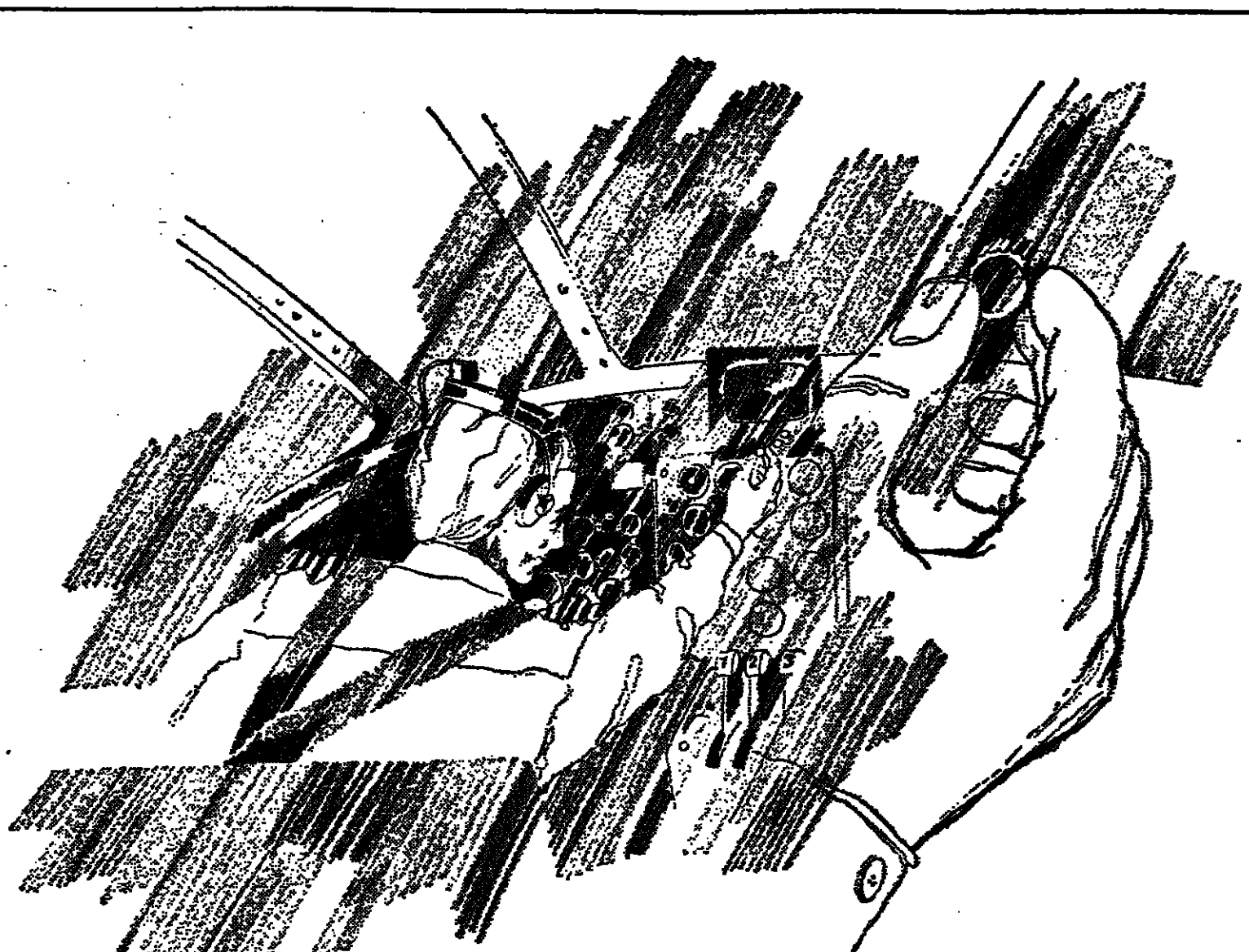
Born in Glasgow, Miss Ure appeared in the films "Sons and Lovers," "Where Eagles Dare" and "None But the Brave." She married Mr. Osborne in 1957.

Genscher Begins
Visit to Madrid

MADRID, April 3 (UPI)—West German Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher said today that his country favored closer economic and military ties between Spain and Western Europe.

Mr. Genscher made the statement as he arrived for a two-day official visit during which he will confer with Generalissimo Francisco Franco and Premier Carlos Arias Navarro.

"The object of my visit is to deepen the relations between our two countries," Mr. Genscher said. He said that West Germany, a member of the European Economic Community, also favored closer ties between Spain and the EEC. "We also desire, and it is an object of our policy, that Spain gets closer to Europe in the military field," he said.



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For instance, in long-term finance WestLB specializes in providing loans for major projects in the public and private sector. As banker to the State of North Rhine Westphalia it has developed great flexibility in raising large funds. And it is authorized to issue its own securities such as mortgage bonds, municipal bonds and other debentures.

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In the sophisticated field of new issues, which is greatly influenced by interbank relationships and mutual trust, WestLB enjoys a leading position in Europe. It often acts as lead manager or co-manager in first-class issues and is regularly to be found in the international and domestic underwriting syndicates. Its vast placement capacity is second to none and its international experience guarantees a highly professional approach to initiate and organize an international or domestic issue. The Bank is also a leader in the secondary market.

Stock exchange listings on the major German exchanges, import and export financing, syndicated loans, international finance leasing, stockbroking and advice on mergers and acquisitions; in each of these specialized areas, WestLB is one of the leading names in Germany—with the solid foundation of experience to get the job done right.

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| Low | | Div in \$ | | P/E | | High Low Last Chg | | High Low Last Chg | | P/E | | High Low Last Chg | | High Low Last Chg | | |
| 14 | 416 | GF Banc | 32a | 4 | 7 | 6 | 12 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 24 | 274 | ICM Pharm | 1.3a | 3 | 74 | 31 | 3 |
| 15 | 10 | Glaxo | 1.5a | 4 | 6 | 6 | 12 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 24 | 274 | ICM Pharm | 1.3a | 3 | 74 | 31 | 3 |
| 16 | 10 | Glaxo | 1.5a | 4 | 6 | 6 | 12 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 24 | 274 | ICM Pharm | 1.3a | 3 | 74 | 31 | 3 |
| 17 | 10 | Glaxo | 1.5a | 4 | 6 | 6 | 12 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 24 | 274 | ICM Pharm | 1.3a | 3 | 74 | 31 | 3 |
| 18 | 10 | Glaxo | 1.5a | 4 | 6 | 6 | 12 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 24 | 274 | ICM Pharm | 1.3a | 3 | 74 | 31 | 3 |
| 19 | 10 | Glaxo | 1.5a | 4 | 6 | 6 | 12 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 24 | 274 | ICM Pharm | 1.3a | 3 | 74 | 31 | 3 |
| 20 | 10 | Glaxo | 1.5a | 4 | 6 | 6 | 12 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 24 | 274 | ICM Pharm | 1.3a | 3 | 74 | 31 | 3 |
| 21 | 10 | Glaxo | 1.5a | 4 | 6 | 6 | 12 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 24 | 274 | ICM Pharm | 1.3a | 3 | 74 | 31 | 3 |
| 22 | 10 | Glaxo | 1.5a | 4 | 6 | 6 | 12 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 24 | 274 | ICM Pharm | 1.3a | 3 | 74 | 31 | 3 |
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| 24 | 10 | Glaxo | 1.5a | 4 | 6 | 6 | 12 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 24 | 274 | ICM Pharm | 1.3a | 3 | 74 | 31 | 3 |
| 25 | 10 | Glaxo | 1.5a | 4 | 6 | 6 | 12 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 24 | 274 | ICM Pharm | 1.3a | 3 | 74 | 31 | 3 |
| 26 | 10 | Glaxo | 1.5a | 4 | 6 | 6 | 12 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 24 | 274 | ICM Pharm | 1.3a | 3 | 74 | 31 | 3 |
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| 28 | 10 | Glaxo | 1.5a | 4 | 6 | 6 | 12 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 24 | 274 | ICM Pharm | 1.3a | 3 | 74 | 31 | 3 |
| 29 | 10 | Glaxo | 1.5a | 4 | 6 | 6 | 12 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 24 | 274 | ICM Pharm | 1.3a | 3 | 74 | 31 | 3 |
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| 33 | 10 | Glaxo | 1.5a | 4 | 6 | 6 | 12 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 24 | 274 | ICM Pharm | 1.3a | 3 | 74 | 31 | 3 |
| 34 | 10 | Glaxo | 1.5a | 4 | 6 | 6 | 12 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 24 | 274 | ICM Pharm | 1.3a | 3 | 74 | 31 | 3 |
| 35 | 10 | Glaxo | 1.5a | 4 | 6 | 6 | 12 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 24 | 274 | ICM Pharm | 1.3a | 3 | 74 | 31 | 3 |
| 36 | 10 | Glaxo | 1.5a | 4 | 6 | 6 | 12 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 24 | 274 | ICM Pharm | 1.3a | 3 | 74 | 31 | 3 |
| 37 | 10 | Glaxo | 1.5a | 4 | 6 | 6 | 12 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 24 | 274 | ICM Pharm | 1.3a | 3 | 74 | 31 | 3 |
| 38 | 10 | Glaxo | 1.5a | 4 | 6 | 6 | 12 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 24 | 274 | ICM Pharm | 1.3a | 3 | 74 | 31 | 3 |
| 39 | 10 | Glaxo | 1.5a | 4 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | |

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|-------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| AQUITAINE | Petrol. | 635 = 342 | 599 | 495.50 - 495 | 12 | 2.4 | 55.52 - 49.40 - 7.43 | 7,798 | Dividend +25%. Distribution of b shares = 1 new share for 5 old ones. |
| BIC | Pens. lighters | 749 = 372 | 545 | 545 - 534 | 15 | 1.2 | 28.28 - 23.50 - 37.33 c | 1,800 | New share distribution based on new share for five old ones. |
| BOUYGUES | Construct. | 680 = 248 | 700 | 680 - 639 | 15 | 2.4 | 32.00 - 42.50 - 47.50 | 600 | 20 Fr. net dividend (+3 Fr.) to be paid May 13 shareholders meeting. |
| BSN - GERVAIS - DAN. | Glass, food | 1174 = 342 | 576 | 539 - 547 | 5 | 4.4 | 71 = 87 - 102 c | 2,332 | Group consolidated turnover last 9 months 74 = +9.5%. |
| CHARGEURS REUNIS... | Holding | 334 = 131.10 | 189.50 | 196 - 190 | 20 | 5.3 | 9.50 - 9.50 - 9.50 | 1,404 | Interim dividend payment of 10 Fr. on Apr. 30, 1975. |
| CREDIT COMM. FRAN. | Bank | 158.40 = 99 | 135.50 | 136.50 - 136 | 10 | 4.6 | 10.16 - 13.47 - 13.93 | 3,445 | Belnet bank recently opened; Frt branches now total 226. |
| CREDIT INDUS. COM. | Bank | 179 = 94.50 | 119.40 | 119.40 - 119.40 | 14 | 5.8 | 7.48 - 9 - 8.63 | 3,881 | C.I.C. Group totals 1,505 branches 149 of which are in the Paris area. |
| CREUSOT-LOIRE | Heavy ind. | 189.50 = 103 | 167.50 | 177.50 - 175 | 12 | 3.5 | — - 9.22 - 15.74 c | 2,947 | Eat. cons. net results: cash-flow 300 (+124%), net earn. 86 MF (+72%). |
| EUROFRANCE | Holding | 251 = 105 | 127 | 174 - 171 | — | 5.1 | (non significant) | 2,193 | Holdings 30-6-74: Spence 35% interest; Chateaux 10% interest; 16% others. |
| FERODO S.A.F. | Autom. Equip. | 338 = 133 | 292 | 287 - 282.90 | 11 | 5.3 | 21.40 - 24.57 - 27.19 | 1,408 | 16 Fr. dividend (15.58 Fr. in 73) to be proposed for 74. |
| FRANÇAISE PETROLES. | Petrol. | 219 = 75 | 133 | 128 - 127 | 3 | 6.3 | 26.10 - 27.05 - 40.90 | 13,889 | CFP group wins prospecting rights Senegal radioactive area, rare gas. |
| GENEER. DE FONDERIE. | Mec. cons. | 330 = 127 | 164 | 165.90 - 162 | 4 | 7.7 | 19.90 - 20.65 - 41.19 | 982 | Subsidiary, Becume-Thomson, to sell Warsaw metal complex (10,000 shares). |
| IMETAL | Mining | 138.10 = 71 | 64.20 | 83.80 - 63 | 11 | 3.6 | 20.75 - 10.52 - 7.59 | 7,344 | As indicated, Imetal to refuse dividend payments. |
| LMT (Matériel Tél.) ... | Electric. | 2430 = 1210 = | 2112 | 1970 - 1890 | 32 | 1.9 | 48.28 - 54.52 - 64.34 | 706 | Norway phone contract for Transdevia electronic exchange. |
| LYON. DES EAUX | Utilities | 547 = 263.70 | 479 | 460 - 450 | 24 | 3.8 | 16.86 - 26.73 - 19.87 | 1,487 | 1974 turnover = 65479 million Fr. 22% vs. 1973. |
| MOET-HENNESSY | Beverag. | 1281 = 336 | 549 | 540 - 536 | 17 | 1.3 | 16.98 - 22.60 - 31.77 c | 3,155 | |
| PARIBAS (Cie Financ.). | Holding | 185 = 101 | 169.50 | 168.90 - 168.40 | 8 | 5.6 | 16.45 - 18.85 - 21.82 c | 10,160 | Eurin's net asset value substantially OFF-par (11/9/75) = Fr. 125. |
| PATERNELLE | Hold. (fin) | 242 = 106.10 | 141.30 | 144 - 140 | 14 | 4.8 | 6.22 - 11.16 - 10.69 | 3,472 | Expect 1974 results to exceed 45 million Fr. vs. 40,880,000 in 1973. |
| PECHELERONN | Hold. (fin) | 87 = 59.20 | 69.30 | 69.50 = 69.30 | 6 | 6.0 | 13.99 - 4.32 - 11.71 | 2,825 | Diversified portfolio holdings + 6 stakes in 13 tankers (5 under contract). |
| PECHINEY-UG. KUHLM. | Chem. min | 145.40 = 100 | 129 | 128.80 - 127.80 | 9 | 6.5 | 12.30 - 10.90 - 14.30 | 25,169 | 1974 consolidated sales = 22,321 million Fr. up 36.5% vs. 1973. |
| PERRIER | Bever. Spa | 335 = 108.20 | 114.50 | 111.80 - 110.50 | 10 | 7.0 | 8.56 - 8.94 - 11.43 c | 5,254 | |
| PEUGEOT | Holding | 311.90 = 122.40 | 259 | 235 - 252.80 | 4 | 3.5 | 49.81 - 48.26 - 71.04 c | 4,002 | 1974 turnover +1.6% pred. = Sales: France 49%, Export + 19%. |
| REDOUTE | Mail order | 595 = 310.40 | 570 | 505 = 496 | 14 | 2.8 | 25.38 - 30.89 - 37.84 c | 922 | Group 74 results: 2100 mil. Fr. (+24%) Parent Co. 1,263.5 mil. Fr. (+24.3%). |
| ROUSSEL-UCIAF | Pharmac. | 315 = 267 | 307.30 | 300.50 - 297.90 | 11 | 2.2 | 10.51 - 13.65 - 28.72 | 3,038 | Expect 1974 results to be major improvement over 1973. |
| SKIS ROSSIGNOL | Ski manuf. | 2512 = 800 | 1730 | 1700 - 1690 | 27 | 7.2 | 41.42 - 51.73 - 64.64 | 221 | Consolidated turnover (April-December 1974) = 207,880,000 Fr. (+38,580%). |
| SUEZ (Cie Financ.) ... | Holding | 285 = 141 | 263 | 260 = 260 | 5 | 5.3 | 48.32 - 49.14 - 83.76 c | 9,709 | 15 Fr. net dividend (+4 Fr.) to be proposed after 1st shareholders meeting. |
| TELEMECANIQUE | Electric. | 1048 = 590 | 935 | 907 = 895 | 27 | 1.2 | 34.38 - 26.67 - 34.02 | 918 | 1974 turnover of the parent company 1,078 million Fr. (+25%). |

(a) P/E calculated on '73 earnings.

* Tax credit not included.

هك زمان الفصل

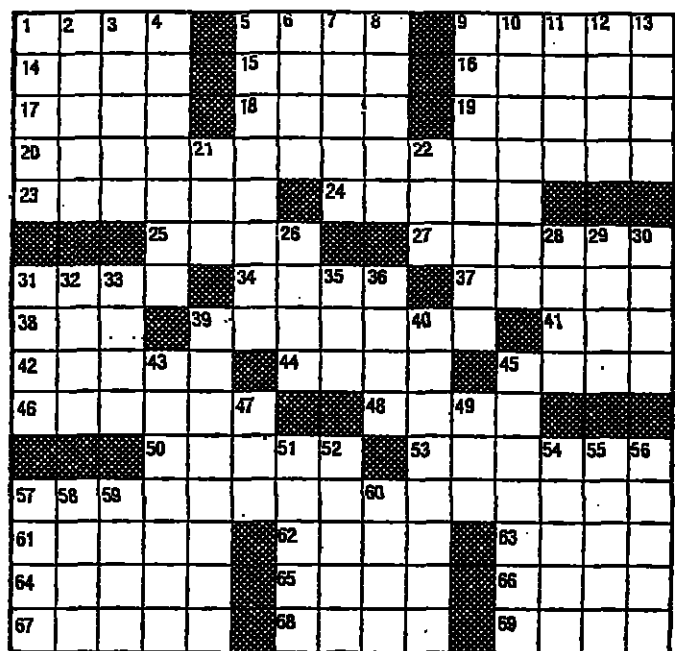
[illegible]

International Herald Tribune
Ask for it every day. Everywhere you go.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- ACROSS**
- Kind of bag
 - Rehearsal group
 - G. B. and Robert
 - Opposed
 - Wan
 - Lanza
 - At any
 - (at least)
 - O'Casey
 - An "an" bag cannot stand upright
 - Laughter in the Midwest
 - Lamb output
 - Kind of drum
 - Try out for a role
 - Singer Franchi
 - Footnote abbr.
 - Goneril's father
 - Horses
 - Lobster coral
 - Beverage-stepping units
 - Chou En
 - "Le" of "Arthur"
 - Word with tasse or monde
 - Striped or smallmouth
 - Use a paper towel
 - "The King"
- DOWN**
- Massenet
 - Alphonse's friend
 - Laughter in the West
 - Hebrides
 - Mulberry cloth
 - Actress Munson et al.
 - Certain looks
 - Graduate, for short
 - Dinnish
 - Plus value
 - Meeting: Abbr.
 - Vehicle in "Ethan Frome"
 - Atlantic island group
 - Hindu land
 - grants
 - Miss Kett and others
 - Stubborn one
 - Non-credit deal
 - On the deep
 - Midwest rulers
 - Critic Kenneth
 - Sandwich with a specified meat
 - Harp, in Italy
 - (it) hep
 - Sauce for chow mein
 - Certain vote
 - Owls
 - Sea or duck
 - Festive
 - Clare and Hutton
 - Condition: Suffix
 - "La Douce"
 - Mr. McNutt of comics
 - Comparative endings
 - Ex-Justice
 - Fortas
 - "Nine Hours to"
 - Columnist, ex-Ford aide
 - Calicoes
 - relatives
 - From here
 - Chess pieces
 - Pooh—of "Mikado"
 - P. I. tree
 - Parties
 - Oil rock
 - Of sound quality
 - Chicago landing place
 - Fried
 - City in Kansas
 - Certain payments
 - Sweettop
 - Musical work



WEATHER

| | O | P | | O | P | | |
|---------------|----|----|-------------|------------|----|----|----------|
| ALGARVE | 13 | 55 | Cloudy | MADRID | 15 | 58 | Cloudy |
| AMSTERDAM | 7 | 43 | Cloudy | MILAN | 12 | 54 | Cloudy |
| ANKARA | 10 | 50 | Cloudy | MONTREAL | 10 | 52 | Cloudy |
| ATHENS | 10 | 50 | Fair | MOSCOW | 5 | 41 | Rain |
| BEIRUT | — | — | Unavailable | MUNICH | 7 | 45 | Cloudy |
| BELGRADE | 12 | 54 | Shower | NEW YORK | 7 | 45 | Sunny |
| BERLIN | 10 | 50 | Rain | NICE | 13 | 55 | Cloudy |
| BRUSSELS | 6 | 43 | Shower | OSLO | 4 | 39 | Cloudy |
| BUDAPEST | 8 | 46 | Overcast | PARIS | 4 | 39 | Shower |
| CARACAS | 10 | 50 | Cloudy | PRAGUE | 10 | 52 | Cloudy |
| CASABLANCA | 10 | 51 | Cloudy | ROME | 13 | 55 | Overcast |
| COPENHAGEN | 6 | 43 | Cloudy | SOVIET | 7 | 45 | Storm |
| COSTA DEL SOL | 10 | 50 | Overcast | STOCKHOLM | 12 | 54 | Snow |
| DUBLIN | 7 | 45 | Cloudy | TEHRAN | 22 | 72 | Fair |
| EDINBURGH | 3 | 37 | Snow | TEL AVIV | 22 | 81 | Cloudy |
| FLORENCE | 10 | 50 | Overcast | TUNIS | 10 | 51 | Cloudy |
| FRANKFURT | 4 | 39 | Rain | VENICE | 10 | 50 | Fair |
| GENEVA | 3 | 41 | Rain | VIENNA | 10 | 50 | Fair |
| HELSINKI | 21 | 57 | Cloudy | WARSAW | 10 | 50 | Cloudy |
| ISTANBUL | 10 | 50 | Cloudy | WASHINGTON | 14 | 57 | Sunny |
| LAS PALMAS | 10 | 50 | Overcast | ZURICH | 6 | 43 | Cloudy |
| LISBON | 11 | 51 | Overcast | | | | |
| LONDON | 10 | 51 | Cloudy | | | | |
| LOS ANGELES | 10 | 50 | Sunny | | | | |

(Yesterday's readings: U.S.A. Canada
at 1700 GMT. others at 1200 GMT.)

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Canada at 1700 GMT; others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for these following marginal symbols indicating frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------------------------|--------|
| (w) Alexander Fund | \$1.14 | (d) EBS Income Fund | \$1.50 |
| (w) Am. Express Int'l. Inv. | \$1.14 | (w) EBS Int'l. Bond Fund | \$1.50 |
| (w) Apollo (Temple) Inv. P. | \$1.14 | (w) EBS Int'l. Bond Fund | \$1.50 |
| (w) Apollo Fund S.A. | \$1.14 | (w) EBS Int'l. Bond Fund | \$1.50 |
| (w) Austral. Trust S.A. | \$1.14 | (w) EBS Int'l. Bond Fund | \$1.50 |

BANK JULIUS BAE & Co.

| | | | |
|--------------|--------|-----------------------|--------|
| (w) Eurobond | \$1.14 | (w) L&T Multi-way Fd. | \$1.50 |
| (w) Eurobond | \$1.14 | (w) L&T Multi-way Fd. | \$1.50 |
| (w) Eurobond | \$1.14 | (w) L&T Multi-way Fd. | \$1.50 |
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| (w) Eurobond | \$1.14 | (w) L&T Multi-way Fd. | \$1.50 |

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.

| | | | |
|-------------------------|--------|-------------------------|--------|
| (w) Capital Int'l. Inv. | \$1.14 | (w) Capital Int'l. Inv. | \$1.14 |
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| (w) C.S. Bonds | \$1.14 | (w) C.S. Bonds | \$1.14 |
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G.S. INT'L. MANAGEMENT

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G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED

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JARDINE FLEMING

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PEANUTS



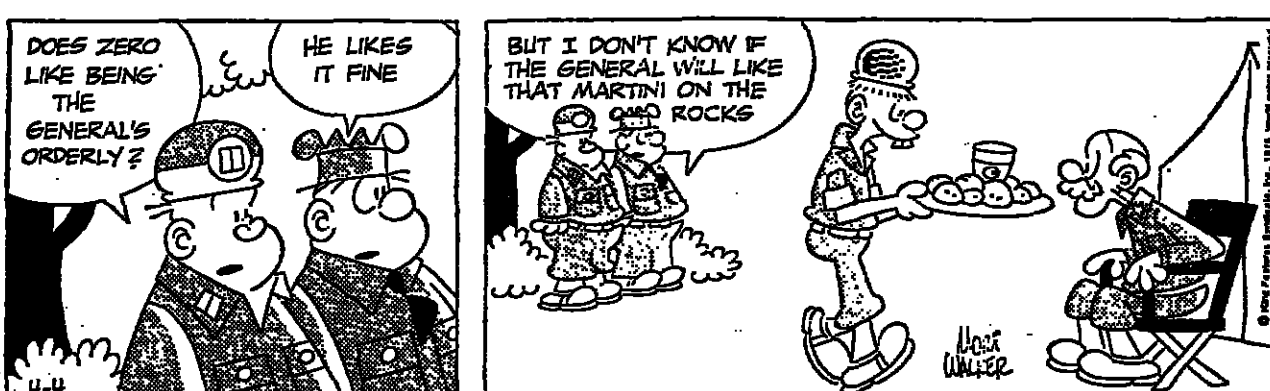
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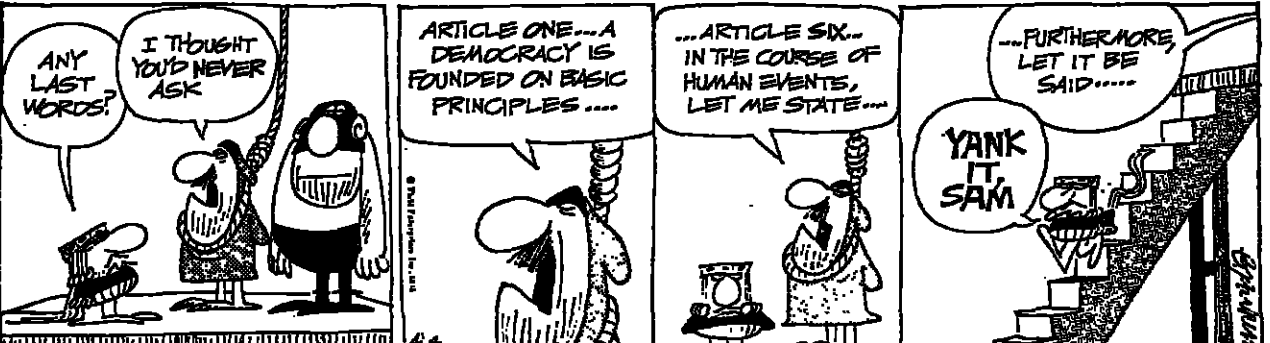
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WIZARD OF ID



ANDY CAPP



REX MORGAN M.D.

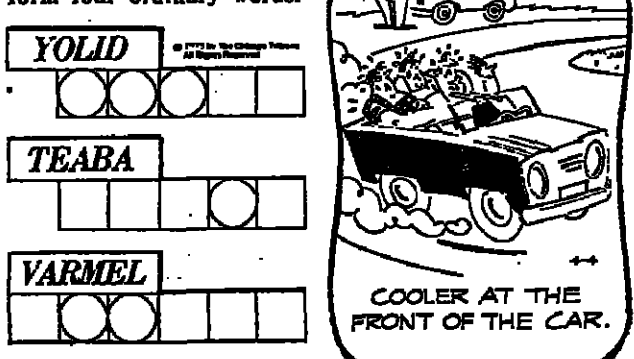


RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

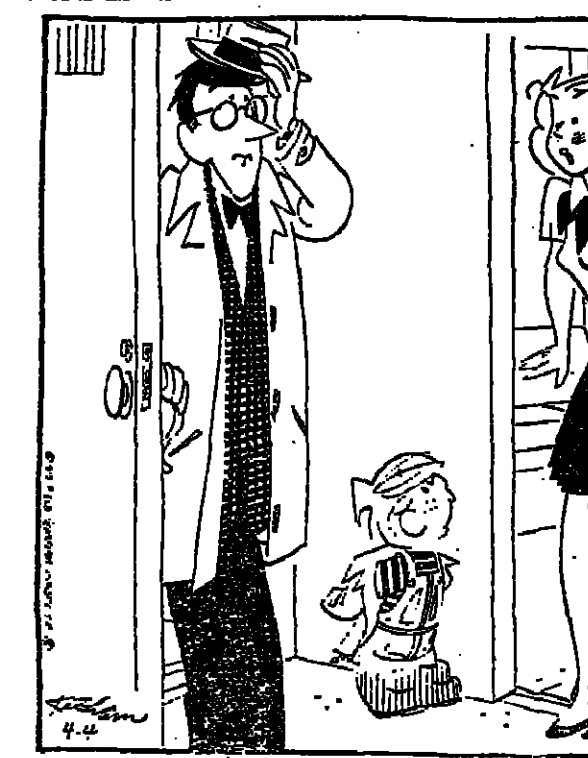
Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here.

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble ERUPT IVORY HIATUS ANKLET

Answer: He is always the third—PERSON

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

U.S. V. RICHARD M. NIXON

The Final Crisis

By Frank Mankiewicz

Quadrangle, The New York Times Book Co. 276 pp. \$2.50

Reviewed by Herbert Mitgang

THE opening page of House of Representatives Document No. 93-339 reads: "Impeachment of Richard M. Nixon, President of the United States," but the most important trial in the history of the Republic never happened. Even when resigning, Nixon found it necessary to conceal the reason for doing so. Blame-shifting in Nixon's window, he told the TV public in vivid color that he no longer had a strong enough political base in Congress. In fact, he had just been warned by the most conservative Republican senators that the votes were overwhelmingly against him for impeachment and he could never survive in the White House.

The final of the House Committee on the Judiciary is a juicy document; it almost belies the fact that anyone who expresses himself about Anglo-Saxons cannot be all bad. As a tool for researchers, it has a cast of hundreds, beginning with "Agnew, Spiro T." who cannot seem to hold a job, to "Ziegler, Ronald L." who prepped for the job as Nixon's spokesman by working at Disneyland. In between are the riches of the Rodino committee's report, in some 700 pages, giving the evidence for impeachment.

Since most readers won't be able to digest the full report in the form of a reasoned legal document, it is useful to turn to the first round of books about last year's drama. We had better. Some little men with golf sticks are saying that Nixon should become a senator or Republican "elder statesman" or ambassador to China. Reading the record as presented in "U.S. V. Richard M. Nixon: The Final Crisis," it is doubtful if the author would recommend the former president even for the job of consul in exile on Quemoy.

Frank Mankiewicz, who served as Sen. Robert F. Kennedy's press secretary and political manager of Sen. George McGovern's presidential campaign, wrote about the decline in "Perfectly Clear: Nixon from Whittier to Watergate." Now he takes on the fall in "U.S. V. Richard M. Nixon: The Final Crisis." Since he is an undisputed partisan observer, you can put your chips on Mankiewicz for this particular story because he comes clean: He never worked in the Nixon White House as a hack, ghost writer or felon, as not-

trite and has not lately for God. But he is witty about former special counsel, City W. Colson, who got religion and being indicted. Mankiewicz, as "Colson's brand of Christian" however, does not forbid a certain amount of plea bargaining. Former Attorney General Frank G. Kleindienst admitted that he had led to the Judiciary Committee when he said he had been reached by Nixon to cool the ITT case. Mankiewicz says "Judge George" of the district court, the Kleindienst as if he had the Republic a favor by applying for his sentencing. "The Kleindienst received a suspended 30-day sentence and an immigrant \$100 fine. 'Some observers were surprised that Judge B did not volunteer to raise a purpose for the defendant.'"

Mankiewicz devotes too much space to the role of the press in the impeachment proceedings. As a former Washington on and columnist, he is clever the arrogance of the column who write about their own; each other's cemented omniscience.

The main chapters in the book are devoted to the personal in the prosecution, the defense and on the Rodino committee. The wagons are drawn up in circles around the shrinking executive; on Capitol Hill, smoking guns prepare for a walkway at high noon. There are preliminary skirmishes—fresh in the minds of new readers and watchers and the fore giving the book a sense of déjà vu—that prepare us for the main event: Operation Grand Saturday Night Massacre the famous 18 1/2-minute gap. The ITT White Paper, the Daily Lobby White Paper, and all the while, the White House "team" asked the question to which the author soundly devotes a chapter—the Nixon administration "Will it play in Peoria?"

The narrative in "U.S. V. Richard M. Nixon: The Final Crisis" is flawed in parts by inclusion of chunks of news reports and clipped columns of media attitudes. Scissors are not the sharpest of writing instruments. The helpful appendixes in the book—providing a list of court actions by the Watergate special prosecutor, the special prosecutor, and articles of impeachment—are more important than the ephemeral drive here about which or not a TV commentator was in White House favor or was predictable columnist straddling the impeachment question.

A lawyer before going far straight as a journalist, Mankiewicz astutely brings his knowledge to bear in the job.

Herbert Mitgang wrote reviews for The New York Times

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A well-played hand by Bob Wolff of Dallas contributed to the third-round victory of the Aces on the diagramed deal from the recent Vanderbilt Knockout Team Championships in Honolulu. In an odd way he became the declarer in four hearts from the South position. His partner's opening bid of one club was strong and artificial, in the style of the Blue Team Club, and his response was one heart. In his style this was negative, an exotic substitute for the conventional negative used in other strong-club systems.

When West jumped preemptively to two spades, North had to show his hearts at the level of three; Wolff then raised hearts with his doubleton jack, thus accidentally becoming the declarer. It can be seen that five diamonds would have been a superior contract, making an over-trick as the cards lie, but that was hard to judge.

East-West were using Rushwool leads, so West's selection was the spade jack, promising the queen, instead of the traditional queen lead. Wolff won in dummy and led a heart to the jack. West won with the ace and played the spade queen, reaching the moment of truth.

If Wolff had routinely ruffed in the dummy, as the declarer did in the replay in a similar situation playing from the North position, the game would have failed. Instead, Wolff made the key play of discarding a club from dummy and the defense was helpless. Another spade would have been ruffed in closed hand.

It did not matter what Wolff played, but he chose a "silly South" win in the dummy, as continued trumps, giving West ten on the fourth round. It seldom right to force out a winning trump, but it was here, because it cleared the way for a run of the diamond suit.

With the diamonds broken evenly, South had the rest of the tricks. If he had failed to lead the fourth heart, he would have been left with a club loser. East ruffed the third round of diamonds.

NORTH
 ♠ A
 ♥ KQ974
 ♦ A83
 ♣ AK109

WEST (D) **EAST**
 ♠ Q10854 ♠ K762
 ♥ A3 ♥ 10552
 ♦ 104 ♦ QJ
 ♣ Q52 ♣ J73

SOUTH
 ♠ 98
 ♥ 98
 ♦ K8752
 ♣ 864

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:
 West: 1♣ Pass
 North: 1♥ Pass
 East: 2♠ Pass
 South: 3♥ Pass
 West led the spade jack.

مكتبة الأمل

U.S. Olympic Committee Eases the Financial Plight of Athletes

By Neil Amdur

W YORK, April 3 (NYT).—A week after the 1975 U.S. Olympic track and field trials, Vince Matthews considered calling it a quarter-mile because he could not get enough money for a cross-country race to the site of the competition.

Matthews, a whole money situation seemed ridiculous to him. Matthews recalled later, after he won an Olympic gold medal in the 100-meter dash, "The USOC (United States Olympic Committee) was sitting on a treasure chest of over \$5 million in stocks and bonds, but it had been investing... but it wasn't fit to take some of this money to help qualified athletes defray the cost of going to the Olympics."

Hundreds of other struggling U.S. amateur athletes, who have faced similar financial predicaments in the past, may be spared that problem in the future.

In one of its most significant steps toward meeting the challenge of international competition, the U.S. Olympic Committee has approved a plan to spend \$875,000 in subsidies for qualified Americans to compete in trials and extended team training for the Pan American Games later this year and the 1976 winter and summer Olympics.

Affects 28 Sports

The USOC decision, ratified by its new 50-member executive committee at a meeting here last week, will affect 28 sports. It was the latest gesture by the U.S. Olympic hierarchy aimed at patching up the administrative flaws that marred U.S. effectiveness at the 1972 Games.

In recent months, the USOC has revamped its men's basketball committee, appointed Dean Smith of North Carolina as head basketball coach and outlined a series of training procedures for regaining the Olympic title lost in the last second to the Soviet Union in Munich.

In 1972, John Wooden, the just-retired highly successful coach at the University of California at Los Angeles, was unable to recognize half of the 48 names on the men's basketball committee. The USOC's new group has been trimmed to 22, with the emphasis on active college coaches and officials.

Plans also appear committed for the first combined men's and women's Olympic trials in track and field, a proposal rejected in the past by more conservative committee heads.

The USOC has doubled its budget allocations in this quadrennial for development, long a source of intense criticism, and revised its organization to allow more flexibility in decision making.

The subsidy program was an outgrowth of countless complaints by athletes, many of whom had achieved performance standards to qualify for the trials but lacked club support of individual financial resources to cover their expenses.

In the case of Vince Matthews, a last-minute donation from a New York hotel allowed him to cover the air fare and expenses from New York to Eugene, Ore., where he qualified for the trip to Munich. Other athletes have had to pay out of their pockets.

"Tremendous Significance"

Col. Don Miller, the executive director of the USOC, said the new plan "has tremendous significance in that any athlete who is selected to participate can now do this without any undue hardship."

"It's one of the steps we felt had to be accomplished to give more direct support to athletes," added Miller, who has been instrumental in a number of the administrative changes in the last few years.

Originally, under plans outlined in September, only \$225,000 had been earmarked for subsidies to athletes. But \$475,000 more was approved by the executive committee, with the remainder coming from minimal funds left over from development and team preparation.

Miller believes that the USOC was obligated to the athletes. The task ahead, he stresses, is for the committee to cover its \$11-million budget, with total funds now only at \$4.5 million.

"We still have to work out the mechanics for disposing the money on subsidies," said Jim McHugh, the former Manhattan College track coach, who serves as director of operations for the USOC. "But this will go a long way toward making athletes realize that the committee is trying to meet their needs."

Scores 26 Points

Lanier Earns Pistons Berth in NBA Playoffs

DETROIT, April 3 (UPI).—Bob Lanier earned the Detroit Pistons a wild-card playoff berth yesterday, carrying the load despite a tremendously sore left knee. The big center scored 26 points in a 98-89 victory over the Midwest Division-leading Chicago Bulls.

"We played our way in this year," coach Ray Scott of Detroit said. "You can't say we backed in."

The victory put defending National Basketball Association finalist Milwaukee out of the playoffs for the first time since Kareem Abdul-Jabbar arrived on the scene and made meaningless a Saturday night Buck-Pistons game in Detroit.

Milwaukee will wind up last in the Midwest Division, while Detroit will play Seattle Tuesday in the opening round of the playoffs.

And whether or not Saturday's game has any bearing on the home-court advantage of the Detroit-Seattle series, Scott said, "I don't think [Lanier] will play. I might give them all a rest."

"The home-court advantage is important," Scott said, "but you've got to have somebody to play, too."

That means a day for Lanier to rest his aching left knee instead of a seventh straight game. Part of the reason Detroit slid from first to third in early February was because the "jumper's knee" and tendinitis limits Lanier's playing time and effectiveness.

"He looked tough this time," said Chicago coach Dick Motta.

"He moved well. He did it all. They were moving the ball better on offense than I've seen them in a long, long time. They were using their bodies well."

"You know, that lost us the conference title. The only thing left to shoot for is the Midwest Division title."

Lanier, who said he decided to play after Milwaukee kept its slim playoff hopes alive Tuesday night by beating Detroit, also got seven rebounds to pass Walter Dukes and become the all-time club rebounding leader. He has 4,900 in his five years with the club.

Making the playoffs "means even more this year" than it did last, Scott said, "because of the adverse conditions. We had to develop some new character. We had to develop a different way of playing teams. Then Howard Porter came in and that meant another adjustment."

Conteh: Boxer of Month

MEXICO CITY, April 3 (UPI).—The World Boxing Council has named world light-heavyweight champion John Conteh of Britain as boxer of the month.

Aaron Is Giving Milwaukee a Box-Office Blast

NEW YORK, April 3 (UPI).—Henry Aaron, who holds the career home-run record of 755, hit his first homer as a Brewer yesterday as Milwaukee coasted to a 5-1 exhibition victory over the San Diego Padres at Sun City, Ariz.

Almost on cue with Aaron's blast, the club's ticket director said the club's ticket director said the first opening-day sellout in history is in prospect for Milwaukee County Stadium April 11.

"I think it's been a great thing for us," Dick Hackett said, crediting the acquisition of Aaron for the apparent sellout. "I don't know how to guess, but I shudder to think what would have happened without Aaron, the economy being the way it is. I think we have a great ballclub without Aaron, but he's created great interest in the team. There's been no lull this winter."

Another key player who switched leagues during the winter has yet to indicate he's ready for the start of play, but Dave McNally will be on the mound for Montreal on opening day, according to Expos' manager Gene March.

McNally, acquired from Baltimore, suffered through his third consecutive poor performance, allowing 11 hits and four earned runs in six innings against Cincinnati. He'll open against St. Louis Monday night.

Johnny Bench had a two-run homer in the first inning for the Reds but Gary Carter responded with a three-run blow in the bottom of the inning as the Expos pulled out the game, 6-5, at Daytona Beach, Fla.

Steve Busby, also making his last exhibition appearance before his opening-day assignment, was more impressive as he allowed only two scratch hits in five innings when Kansas City blanketed the Chicago White Sox, 5-0, at

Sarasota, Fla. Busby will open for the Royals against Nolan Ryan and the California Angels Monday night.

Hal McRae hit a two-run homer for Kansas City, which also got hitless relief pitching from Doug Bird and Dave Leonard.

In Other Exhibitions

Rick Monday hit homers off Don Sutton and Mike Marshall to lift the Chicago Cubs to a 9-4 victory over Los Angeles. Gary Thomsen, with a homer and a single, figured in two San Francisco rallies as the Giants overcame California, 6-4. A 12th-inning error by Darrell Evans paved the way for an unearned run that allowed Baltimore to edge Atlanta, 1-0.

Doc Medich ran up his fifth consecutive victory and ended a four-game Yankee losing streak for the third time this spring as New York beat Texas, 6-2.

Grand-slam homers by Ollie Brown and Alan Bannister in consecutive innings powered Philadelphia to a 13-10 triumph over Boston. . . . And catcher Milt May's two-run single in the third gave Houston a 2-1 victory over St. Louis.

TUCSON, Ariz., April 3 (AP).—India's Vijay Amritraj defeated Phil Dent of Australia yesterday and moved into the third round of the \$175,000 Tennis Games Tournament.

Amritraj slammed hard shots over the net in beating Dent, 6-1, 6-3. He will meet American Harold Solomon, who beat American Jeff Borowick, 6-4, 6-3.

"I felt like a tiger," Amritraj said.

Top-seeded John Newcombe continued his advance, defeating American Rex Reid, 6-3, 6-4, and will face American Erik Van Dillen next.

In other second-round matches, fourth-seeded Arthur Ashe defeated Australia's Syd Ball, 6-2, 6-2; third-seeded Ken

Rosewall of Australia beat Brazil's Tom Koch, 6-3, 7-5, and fifth-seeded Ili Nastase of Romania downed Ismail el-Shafel of Egypt, 6-3, 6-2.

Australian Kim Warwick withdrew from his match with fellow Australian Rod Laver, the No. 2 seed, after Laver won the first set, 6-4. Warwick complained of a sore arm.

Georgetown Tennis

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Georgetown Tennis

Russia Beats U.S. Czechs Shut Out Poles In Ice-Hockey Opener

MUNICH, April 3 (UPI).—Czechoslovakia, bidding for its second title in four years, shut out Poland, 5-0, today in the opening game of the World Ice Hockey Championships.

The Czechs outshone the Poles in every facet of the game and only a world-class performance from Polish goaltender Andrzej Tkacz kept the score respectable.

The Soviet Union defeated the United States, 9-5, in the second game.

Vladimir Martinec opened the scoring for Czechoslovakia at 12:50 of the first period when he eluded onto a pass by Miroslav Dvorak, rounded two defenders and shot home. The Poles hung on for the rest of the period but were torn apart by three goals in the second.

Martinec got his second at 5:14 and then Eduard Novak made it 3-0 with an assist from Milan Novy at 9:32, when the Polish defense got in a muddle. Oldrich Machac completed their misery at 14:56 with a powerful shot at full speed just inside the blue line.

Tkacz produced a series of saves in the final period, which had the crowd of 6,000 in Munich's Olympic Hall cheering, but Joseph Augusta put the finishing touches to the Czech display at 15:50 to complete the shutout.

"It was a very encouraging start," said Czech coach Karel Gut. "The Poles were a little stronger than we expected. They have improved a great deal."

The Czech defense snuffed out Poland's forwards, limiting them to fewer than a dozen shots the entire game while Tkacz, at the other end, was forced to save more than 10 times each period as the Czechs powered in with play after play.

Nadig Wins Slalom

FORDENONE, Italy, April 3 (UPI).—Switzerland's Marie-Therese Nadig won a women's European Cup giant slalom yesterday, edging Claudia Giordani of Italy and Dagmar Kuusmanova of Czechoslovakia.

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Gene Bartow

Illinois Coach Gets UCLA Job

HAMPAIGN, Ill., April 3 (UPI).—Illinois basketball coach Gene Bartow has been named head coach of UCLA, replacing John Wooden, Illinois Athletic Department officials said today.

Illinois Athletic Director Coleman said he released Bartow from the last four years of a five-year contract signed at Illinois when he was named head coach at the start of the season.

A few minutes after Coleman's announcement, it also was announced by UCLA Athletic Director J. D. Morgan Los Angeles.

NBA Knicks' Center

The Late Arrival of John Gianelli

By Dave Anderson

W YORK, April 3 (NYT).—The beginning of the New York Knicks' season had to wait for John Gianelli to arrive. As a rookie, he is late in reporting to Madison Square Garden for a physical before attending training and Jimmy Wergesles, the team's business manager, won't let the 6-foot-10-inch center howl because he lost in confusion of the midtown mess. Wergesles dispatched a member of the Knicks' Carl Martin, as a search-party.

How will I know who he is? said Gianelli.

W many 6-foot-10-inch with curly blond hair, he said, "are on the streets of New York."

In Gianelli, he called, "I'd know who I was?" teammates have had to longer for him to arrive, near the completion of his season, John Gianelli finally has arrived. As a rookie, he didn't have cause Willie Reed was as the Knicks won the National Basketball Association championship for the second time in four years.

Season, with Reed hobnobbing with him, Gianelli pedaled into more than a 100-mile-a-day drive for the playoffs.

As recently as two months he was struggling. Sky and

gentle by nature, he wasn't playing aggressively enough. As a result, his teammates weren't looking to him when points were needed.

The answer to his turnaround is perplexing. Did his increased aggressiveness influence his teammates to look for him more? Or did his teammates' increased confidence influence his aggressiveness? He thinks the turnaround developed when the Knicks defeated the Atlanta Hawks, 117-115, on Jan. 30 on his shot at the buzzer, after Walter Frazier's long lob pass.

"That play," says Ed Holzman, the Knicks' coach, "was set up for John all the way."

Not many plays had been set up for him until then. But now there are more and more.

"After that," Gianelli says, "I had a few good nights where everything I put up went in and the other guys would look for me. That hadn't happened before."

But two days after that victory in Atlanta, the Knicks acquired another center, Neal Walk, along with Jim Barnett from New Orleans in exchange for Henry Bibby.

"That might be when it happened," Gianelli says. "That first night after the trade, John was very aggressive."

"The trade meant absolutely zero," Bill Bradley disagrees. "I think it was simply a player finding himself."

Not Dominating

Whatever the reason, Gianelli has improved. Before the trade, he had averaged 8 points and 8 rebounds a game. Since the

trade, he has averaged 11 points and 11 rebounds a game. He's not a dominating force, as an NBA center should be. But he is a contributor, as an NBA center must be.

For the 11th consecutive season, a center was elected yesterday as the NBA's most valuable player—Bob McAdoo of the Buffalo Braves. In the votes cast by the players themselves, five centers were among the top 10.

McAdoo, Dave Cowens of the Boston Celtics second, Kareem Abdul-Jabbar of the Milwaukee Bucks fifth, Wes Unseld of the Washington Bullets ninth, and Sam Lacey of the Kansas City-Omaha Kings.

Championships are won by teams with a dominant center, a theory that Bill Russell established and that Reed, Walt Chamberlain, Abdul-Jabbar and Cowens fortified.

Gianelli isn't likely to lead the Knicks to another title in the playoffs. But at least he probably has preserved their dignity by helping them qualify.

"Out of our last 17 games," Bradley says, "John has played 12 or 14 very good games—games in which he contributed to the victory, games that made his teammates say 'Hey, he can do it.' I think he's done it himself. He's looking more to get his shots."

Blocking the Middle

"When we really needed him, John has started to answer our call," Earl Monroe says. "He's giving us aggressive rebounding, he's shooting more aggressively and he's blocking up the middle. Before that, people were going to the basket at will on him."

"John wants the ball now," Frazier says. "He's calling plays for himself. He's making the center switch over onto me, which means he has a guard covering him. We didn't do that enough before. It creates shots for him. And he's taking aggressive shots now."

Tonight the Knicks can assure their participation in the playoffs with a victory over the Cleveland Cavaliers.

"We've got to show them early," Frazier says, "that we're the team that's going to be in the playoffs."

That's another way of saying that the Knicks don't want to have to wait for Gianelli to arrive.

Ice-Skating Contest

JOHANNESBURG, April 3 (Reuters).—Charles Tickner of the United States won the men's compulsory figures event yesterday at an international ice-skating contest here. Fellow American Barbara Smith won the women's gold medal in the same event.

After stopping Wepner, All said he was prepared to meet Bugner, possibly in June.



OVERREACHING—Cardinals' Ted Sizemore is tagged out by Houston catcher Milt May at home plate during exhibition. May's two-run single gave the Astros a 2-1 victory.

i-Lyle Match Is Reported, it Bugner Bout Is Rejected

W YORK, April 3 (AP).—manned All will defend his weight title against Ron in May, a reliable source today.

source said that the fight for May 18 but that no one had been selected. One of the names mentioned is Les

defended his title March 22, but that bout fell through. Lyle then lost a chance June title shot by dropping round decision to unheralded Young in Hawaii.

Bugner Bout Rejected

NDON, April 3 (Reuters).—All rejected a title defense at Joe Bugner of Britain,

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Observer

Careless, Careless

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—It was in the late 1940s that the United States finally succeeded in losing an entire country. In those years it lost China. It was an astounding feat, comparable to losing a bull elephant in a studio apartment.

Many Americans did not even know we had China until we lost it. I remember at the time meeting a politician. "Doesn't it make your blood boil that we've lost China?" he asked. He said that, if elected, he would find it and what's more, would punish the people who had lost it. I was too terrified to admit that I didn't even know we had had China.



Baker

I tried to bluff through my ignorance. "Where was it the last time you saw it?" I asked. "Where was what?" he demanded. "China," I said. "Are you sure we didn't leave it in the garage?" "You must be an imbecile," he said, smiling happily and plastering a bumper sticker on my lap. "Vote for me."

I did. After a while I heard we had lost Cuba. The politician came back and asked if my blood wasn't boiling. I told him I hadn't been so mad since my wife lost the car keys. People ought to be more careful with things like Cuba, I said. "What an idiot you must be," he smiled. "Don't forget to vote."

I voted him back to Washington and sure enough he came knocking at the door again. "They've lost Cambodia," he said. "Doesn't it make your blood boil?"

Actually, I didn't think losing Cambodia was anywhere near in the same class as losing China, or even Cuba. But I said it was terrible and would certainly vote for him if he would give me some information. He agreed.

I asked him what other countries we had. "I never know we have these countries until you come around to announce that we've lost them," I explained. "I'd like to know what we've got in safekeeping so I'll know what to expect next time."

"We could lose Turkey, Portugal or South Vietnam any day unless I am elected," he said. "Could we lose Russia?" I asked. "What a half-wit!" he said.

with delight, and urged me to vote several times.

Shortly afterwards, I went to Washington to see if he had heard of any place interesting being lost. His secretary, hearing the reason for my call, sent me instead to the White House. "Lost any good countries lately?" I asked a brilliant, hard-working director with an impeccable dossier at the FBI.

He was outraged. "You don't just lose countries, you simplify them," he said. "A country is not like your eyeglasses. You have to work and plan for years in order to lose one."

"It must be fascinating work," I suggested. "Do you think I could do it?"

"You amateurs!" he snorted. "Tell me, what would you do if you were assigned to lose England?"

I told him I would take it up to the attic in my hip pocket and then get distracted going through some old trunks, during which time it would probably sneak out of my pocket, crawl downstairs and hide itself in the garage rafters.

"That's not the way to lose a country," he said. "The first thing you do is find out what the English people want. Then you locate a general who believes they have all been duped by Communism, and you finance him to pull a coup, suppress the newspapers, ship the queen to Switzerland, jail the House of Commons, and then hold free elections which give every Englishman the chance to vote for the general."

"If you're lucky, some farmers will take down their guns and start shooting at his headquarters in Windsor Castle. You then ship him a billion tons of bombs and bullets to defend himself against rebel strongholds in York, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Canterbury and Bognor Regis."

"When England is starved and decimated, you ship the general several million for pin money, so he can build a heated swimming pool for himself and an unheated prison for anybody he doesn't like. As the populace rises en masse against him, you send him more bullets to honor your commitment, and in 10 or 15 years England is lost."

"Does it always work?" "We've been doing it for 25 years, and it hasn't failed yet." It made my blood boil, which didn't help those poor, lost countries one bit, but somewhere, I know, a politician smiled.

Violent Young Americans: No Easy Answer

By Enid Nemy

NEW YORK (NYT)—Why are an increasing number of youths committing brutal, violent and often senseless crimes?

Why is the curve of violence rising, even as the percentage of juveniles in the general population is decreasing? There is general unanimity, among people associated with criminology, that there is neither an easy nor a simple answer. The seeming inability of many youngsters to differentiate between right and wrong, and to feel any sense of personal responsibility for their actions, is the result of a combination of factors. And, it is noted, once the causes are accepted and understood, solutions, while difficult, are more readily planned and adopted.

The experts, whose studies are outgrowths of their areas of concern—sociology, law, psychology—list among major reasons for the upsurge in juvenile violence:

- The American dream and the country's emphasis on law, rather than brains.
- The easy availability of guns and lack of a national gun law.

- The disintegration of the family and the deterioration of schools.
- The prevalence of violence in the media, particularly on television and in films.

- The lack of deterrents in the form of positive punishment.
- Racial attitudes that neutralize guilt feelings.

"The American dream is, in part, responsible for a great deal of the violence," said Dr. David Abrahamson, a psychologist specializing in behavioral disorders. "People feel that America owes them not only a living but a good living, and they take short cuts to get what they feel is owing to them... frustration is the wet nurse to violence."

Self-Image

Dr. Abrahamson, author of "The Murdering Mind" (Harper & Row), added: "Unfortunately, we in the United States are not very easily given to contemplation... we have a masculine self-image. I think it's time it was a little more feminized, a little more passive and peaceful. If you have a brain, you are thought to be a sissy. If you have muscles on the football field, you are an American. It's almost impossible to have a brain."

Violence as an accepted technique of getting something with no sense of personal responsibility for actions, was noted by Wayne Mucci, the former director of the Bureau of Institutions and Facilities for New York City.

"Most kids tend to be highly impulsive and seek immediate gratification," said Mr. Mucci, who is now director of the American Bar Association Institute of Judicial Administration, Juvenile Justice Standards Project.

"They didn't plan to murder the person they were robbing, but it seemed to happen if someone got in their way... it seemed incidental."

Mr. Mucci said that one characteristic common to many juveniles in serious

trouble was "a highly disorganized environment... no controls or highly inconsistent controls."

"Juveniles tend to become disengaged earlier, not only from families but from society," he said.

"An increasing number of parents have resigned their responsibility for the character of their child," said Dr. Amiel Etzioni, professor of sociology at Columbia University.

"It's as elementary as that—where is a child supposed to get the distinction between right and wrong—from the home and school. The schools focus ever more on cognitive skills and less on character building."

Dr. Etzioni also attributed the increasing number of children "who don't know right from wrong" to broken homes, rotating "partners" and the lack of a permanent philosophy.

"There's a continuing disintegration of the social context... of links... and the family and community are central in this," said Richard Carlson of Santa Barbara, a lawyer involved in the criminal justice field.

To Dr. Marvin Wolfgang, professor of sociology and law at the University of Pennsylvania, the reduction in discipline, supervision and monitoring of adolescents is "an important variable."

"Important studies have confirmed empirically a lot of laymen's ideas about discipline," he commented.

Dr. Wolfgang, director of the Center for Studies in Criminology and Criminal Law, questioned, too, the race relation between victim and perpetrator. He believed that a high proportion of violent and sometimes senseless crime was committed "by a minority group against a majority group."

"I believe a lot of kids have a neutralization of guilt about attacking a majority racial group... they feel justified... and the easiest targets are the disabled and the old."

Dr. Wolfgang, who is also the research director of the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence and the commissioner of the National Commission on Obscenity and Pornography, observed that a display of sex in the media and television wasn't hurting anyone "but a display of violence has more of a response... people imitate violence."

Although violence, he believed, became a habit, deterrence was set aside as an archaic notion," he said. "I'm not interested in pushing any position. I try to base my arguments on the facts of the matter. I think the police have a prima-facie case that couldn't be made 10 years ago. There is no fear among kids... they know if they are caught, they'll get away with it."

Dr. Martinson, co-author with Douglas S. Lipton and Judith Wilks of "Effective-ness of Correctional Treatment," a book scheduled for publication within the next few months, added that treatment—perhaps an axiom of American penal policy for 50 to 75 years—had begun to be questioned very seriously.

"The certainty of punishment, rather than the severity, would have the effect," he said.

Dr. Short was one of many who were

inclined to attribute the increase in lethality to the greater presence of weapons on the streets.

"What we need is a national law," he said. "We can't prevent people from killing when hand guns are so easily available."

Dr. Etzioni, who is also a former visiting fellow at the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions in Santa Barbara.

"Guns make a physically disadvantaged person—someone smaller, less strong than an adult—into an accomplished person," Dr. Etzioni said.

Although there is some belief that the rising juvenile crime figures reflect both better reporting and an increase of the percentage of juveniles in the general population, police officials question the general validity of the first premise, and census figures refute the second.

The Census Bureau reports that although the juvenile (16 years of age and under) percentage of the general population increased from 35 to 49 per cent between 1960 and 1971, it has fallen steadily since then. Juveniles accounted for 31 per cent of the population in 1972, 30 per cent in 1973 and slightly under 30 per cent last year. There were 67,151,000 juveniles in the country in 1960 and an estimated 63,000,000 last year.

The figures reinforce the beliefs of some criminologists that lack of deterrents in the judicial system encourages young first offenders.

Juvenile Court

"I used to see kids who had been through the juvenile court system laugh at what the court could do," said Mr. Mucci, whose former work brought him in contact with hundreds of delinquents in New York City.

"They told me it was an 'easy' time. I believe there should be definite sentences and the length should be related to the seriousness of the crime."

"We probably imprison too many for too long but there is an inexcusable minority of those who engage in violent crime that you can't do anything with," Mr. Carlson said.

Although deterrent research is still in its infancy, Dr. Robert Martinson, who is involved in the field, noted that initial results indicated that "people can be deterred by threat of punishment."

"On the whole, deterrence was set aside as an archaic notion," he said. "I'm not interested in pushing any position. I try to base my arguments on the facts of the matter. I think the police have a prima-facie case that couldn't be made 10 years ago. There is no fear among kids... they know if they are caught, they'll get away with it."

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Former Costa Rica President José Figueres said that he will leave the bulk of his wealth and

PEOPLE: Pearl Bailey Throws Her Hat Into the Ring

"The government was made for the people," Pearl Bailey said, "so when the government starts running the people, then it's time for Pearl to run for president." Thus the singer threw her hat in the ring at a luncheon at the National Press Club in Washington. "I just need a few campaign buttons, that's all," she said. What's more, she said that she would be willing to run for vice-president with President Ford, Alabama Gov. George Wallace or almost anyone else willing to tackle problems of crime, inferior schools and the country's other problems. Miss Bailey, 57, grew up in Washington. She appeared at the luncheon in connection with her week-long engagement starting Monday at the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts. She said the government gave her more support to the arts: "Oh, indeed, I think the arts should be supported. The government should support more. We need that, more than some of the other things the government is trying to do with negotiations and pencils that will never work."



Pearl Bailey... for president

Singer Elvis Presley has promised to give a deposition at a Carson City, Nev., law office Monday in connection with a \$25-million suit filed against him, according to lawyer Thomas Eek. Presley is named in a U.S. district court personal-injury suit filed by Edward Ashley, a Grass Valley, Calif., real estate developer, who says that he was beaten last May when he tried to attend a party given by Presley at a Sausalito, Nev., hotel.

ACCUSED: The CIA of leading Gurm Maharaj Ji from his spiritual path. In New Delhi, the Divine Light Mission's general secretary in India, said: "American devotees of the guru want the center of control of the Divine Light Mission to be in the United States and not in India so that they can influence people all over the world." Tandon said that he suspected that some of the guru's American devotees, including former political activists Mike Donaghy and David Haddad, acted on behalf of the CIA to weaken the guru from India and his mother. "It is their intention to use Gurm Maharaj Ji's influence for political gains." The accusation came a few days after the guru was renounced by his mother for leading an unspiritual life. Since then his whereabouts have been a mystery. The Divine Light Mission in Denver said that he was on his way to India for a festival. But in New Delhi, mission officials said that they knew nothing about that.

Former Costa Rica President José Figueres said that he will leave the bulk of his wealth and

material possessions to his poor when he dies. Figueres, 68, was criticized 4 months ago in the national assembly for refusing to let the amount of his fortune, which he has made arrangements to guarantee the welfare of his family after his death but of his estate will go to the state.

Farmer Les Coole pulled 1,300 baby cubs in 44 seconds an annual contest at Fram on-Severn, England, and the world oil-eating chimp ship for the third time. He then announced his retirement to let his 13-year-old son, who will be 14 then and should, a big enough capacity to 1 on the tradition," he said.

Boris Pasternak was 65 through a deep crisis when he wrote "Doctor Zhivago," the novel that brought him fame in the West but was never published in the Soviet Union, according to the latest volume of the Soviet Encyclopedia. The novel published 19th volume in the volume series—the Soviet Union standard reference books—was a column and a half and a photograph to Pasternak. But as "Zhivago," "In the '50s Pasternak lived through a deep crisis in the novel 'Doctor Zhivago' negative attitude is expressed the possibility of the social transformation of society." Pasternak died in disgrace in 1960. A long article on Pasternak combined advanced social sciences with an expression of crisis of modern bourgeois society.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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